DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 327 098 HE 024 115

AUTHOR	Marks, Joseph L.
TITLE	SREB Fact Book on Higher Education 1990.
INSTITUTION	Southern Regional Education Board, Atlanta, Ga.
PUB DATE	90
NOTE	131p.; For previous edition, see ED 299 937.
AVAILABLE FROM	Southern Regional Education Board, 592 Tenth St., N.W., Atlanta, GA 30318-5790 ($12.50).
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC06 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Access to Education; College Faculty; *Degrees (Academic); *Economic Factors; *Educational Finance; *Educational Trends; Elementary Secondary Education; *Enrollment; Enrollment Trends; Federal Aid; Higher Education; Income; National Surveys; Population Trends; State Surveys; Student Costs; Student Financial Aid; *Teacher Salaries
IDENTIFIERS	*United States (South)

ABSTRACT

The fact book presents statistical data on national, regional, and southern state trends affecting higher education. It contains 75 tables presenting information from databases of the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB) on population, economic factors, elementary and secondary education, government finances, higher education enrollments, degrees granted, college and university finances, student costs, student financial aid, and faculty salaries and benefits. A set of tables called "SREB State Profiles" provides overviews of the progress and national position of the southern United States region and each of the individual southern states. The data indicate that state and local government expenditures per person in the southern region remain below national levels. College enrollments are growing faster than the national average in all but three SREB states. College costs are shifting from states to students and their families. Faculty salaries are below national averages. The fact book contains a list of SREB definitions of institutional categories and a list of state higher education agencies. (JDD)

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SREB Fact Book On Higher Education 1990

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Southern Regional Education Board

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Preparing for a Growing, Aging Population

Nearly half of the nation's growth in the 1990s will be in the SREB states. Early in the next century, after 2010, adults in the work force will no longer be a majority of the population. But, they will provide most of the tax support for educational and social services required by younger and older individuals who together will outnumber them. The minority population is growing more rapidly than other segments of the population. College enrollments in all but three SREB states are growing faster than the national average, even though the number of high school graduates has declined. Community college enrollments in the region have grown at almost twice the national rate.

Helping More Students Succeed in College

The region's high school graduation and college-going rates have risen, but are still below national levels. With the proportion of minorities in the population growing, these low rates and the declining proportion of black students and faculty in higher education are particularly troubling. Men now represent only four of 10 black college students.

Assuring Quality in Undergraduate Education

Without quality in undergraduate education, the entire higher education enterprise will suffer. Nearly nine of 10 students enrolled in higher education are undergraduates and attend college in their home state. About half of all first-year students attend two-year colleges. Over four of 10 students attend part-time; over six of 10 are in two-year colleges.

Achieving Economic Competitiveness

At the end of the 1980s, state and local government expenditures per person in the region remain below national levels, even when adjusted for the gap between regional and national income. After years of growth, the number of bachelor's degrees in the sciences and technologies and in the health professions began to fall by the late 1980s. The annual number of medical and other first professional degrees also fell. Foreign nationals now receive almost one of five doctoral degrees awarded.

Balancing Responsibilities for Higher Education Budgets

Public higher education is a "billion dollar business" in 11 of the 15 SREB states. But, compared to the late 1970s, higher education's share of state budgets is smaller, even though enrollments are larger. Had higher education's share remained the same, over two billion additional dollars would have been available annually. The share of higher education budgets coming from state revenues is also shrinking and the costs are shifting to students and their families, who are now funding college education through unprecedented levels of personal debt.

Providing Competitive Salaries for Faculty

When inflation is taken into account, faculty pay is lower than it was 20 years ago while median family income is higher. In the SREB states, the average salaries of senior faculty (professors and associate professors) fall further short of national averages than do salaries of faculty in the junior ranks of assistant professor and instructor. The faculty salary gap between the higher paying and the lower paying teaching fields has grown.

SREB Fact Book On Higher Education 1990

Joseph L. Marks

592 Tenth Street, N.W. • Atlanta, Georgia 30318-5790 • 1990 • $12.50

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Southern Regional Education Board

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The efforts of the state higher education agencies in the SREB region are appreciated for providing the latest information for the *Fact Book*. Appreciation also goes to several federal agencies, including the Atlanta Regional Office of the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, the U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, and various offices of the U.S. Department of Education, including the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Student Financial Assistance.

The following SREB staff assisted in the research and preparation of the *SREB Fact Book on Higher Education, 1990:* Jennifer D. Burke, Lynn M. Cornett, Joseph D. Creech, David R. Denton, Gale F. Gaines, John Kay, John C. Norton, Robert E. Stoltz, Margaret A. Sullivan, and Jill R. Triplett.

SREB's *Fact Book on Higher Education* exemplifies our persistent effort to monitor the progress of the region and to add perspective to significant trends affecting higher education. Through the 1960s and 1970s, the *Fact Book*, along with other special reports, helped keep our "eye on the ball" as the SREB states set the unprecedented goal of national competitiveness for higher education in the region. As we enter the 1990s, the *Fact Book*, along with a new biennial series of "Benchmark" reports, which we introduced this year, serve to focus attention on the region's progress toward the aspirations set forth in SREB's *Goals for Education: Challenge 2000*.

This *Fact Book* shows that much progress has been made. But **there remains a considerable gap between where we are in educational quality and support and where we must be,** if the quality of life for most citizens in this region of the nation is to improve. High school graduation and college-going rates have risen but are still below national levels. With nearly half of the nation's population growth of the 1990s expected to occur in the SREB states, and with the proportion of minorities growing, these low rates and the declining proportion of black students and faculty in higher education are particularly troubling.

As we enter the 1990s, state and local government expenditures per person in the region remain below national levels, even when we adjust for the gap between regional and national income. College enrollments are growing faster than the national average in all but three SREB states. Yet higher education budgets are receiving a smaller share of state revenues and the costs are shifting from states to students and their families, who are now funding college education through unprecedented levels of personal debt. Faculty salaries in the region are still below national averages and, when inflation is taken into account, they are below where they were in the early 1970s.

Will we challenge the trends that forecast shortfalls in educational attainment and quality of education and, therefore, unacceptable standards of living? Providing the information in this *Fact Book* is one of SREB's ways of answering "yes."

Mark D. Musick
President

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The SREB Fact Book on Higher Education

Since the late 1950s, the *SREB Fact Book* has been reporting on significant national and regional trends affecting higher education in each of the SREB states. The *1990 Fact Book* contains 75 tables presenting the latest information from SREB's extensive data bases on demographics, elementary and secondary education, government finances, higher education enrollments, degrees granted, college and university finances, student costs, student financial aid, and faculty salaries and benefits.

This edition continues the tradition of presenting the most up-to-date information from SREB's annual State Data Exchange, which covers the academic year immediately preceding publication. For 20 years, SREB's Data Exchange has been widely recognized as an accurate and timely source of comparative data on state higher education. In cases where information must be obtained from national sources, the latest information available is sometimes not as current as we would like. For example, the latest detailed nationwide data on higher education finances and degrees conferred by race and ethnic group are for 1986-87. **In all instances, SREB uses the most current reliable information available.**

The *Fact Book* illustrates SREB's ongoing work to provide comparative information to member states and to highlight the most significant trends. It also exemplifies SREB's approach to comparative data: to compile and evaluate as many related measures as feasible and to encourage the questioning of dramatic findings. Comparative information frequently raises more questions than it answers, but the pursuit of those questions often leads to better state policies.

While the degree of reliability and comparability of higher education data has improved over the years, data comparisons among a number of states should always be viewed carefully. The reader should take into account the wide range of interstate differences that can affect the comparability and relative rankings of the data. Readers are encouraged to contact the state higher education agencies for individual state perspectives on higher education trends.

SREB State Profiles

The "SREB State Profiles" provide a convenient "at-a-glance" overview of the progress and national position of the SREB region and each of the individual SREB states. Included are selected statistics from each of the *SREB Fact Book's* six sections. The numbers in parentheses above each column refer to the particular tables elsewhere in the *SREB Fact Book* that contain more complete information and a full citation of sources.

SREB welcomes suggestions and comments concerning the *SREB Fact Book.*

SREB STATE PROFILES

Population

	Population				Public Elementary and Secondary Education			
	Resident Population July 1, 1989 (000s)	Projected Percent Change 1990-2000	Percent Minority		Students Fall 1989 (000s)	Percent Minority		Projected Percent Change in High School Graduates 1990 to 1995
			1980	1985		1980	1987	
Refer to Table Number	(1)	(1)	(4)	(4)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(6)
United States	248,239	7.1	20.4	22.5	40,608	27	30	−2.9
SREB States	84,248	10.5	25.2	26.4	14,424	32	35	−0.4
Alabama	4,118	4.6	26.5	27.3	728	34	38	−10.1
Arkansas	2,406	3.6	17.7	18.2	449	24	25	−4.2
Florida	12,671	26.1	23.5	24.7	1,773	32	35	−5.5
Georgia	6,436	21.3	28.2	28.5	1,126	34	39	17.1
Kentucky	3,727	−1.5	7.9	8.0	631	9	11	−2.3
Louisiana	4,382	−5.2	32.3	33.7	780	44	43	1.7
Maryland	4,694	17.5	25.9	28.7	699	34	40	−5.2
Mississippi	2,621	4.6	36.2	37.4	502	52	56	−5.8
North Carolina	6,571	15.4	24.5	24.6	1,078	32	32	−7.0
Oklahoma	3,224	−8.3	14.9	15.9	580	21	21	−4.7
South Carolina	3,512	11.3	31.6	31.8	616	44	45	4.6
Tennessee	4,940	8.3	16.6	17.1	840	25	23	−3.2
Texas	16,991	4.5	34.4	36.1	3,309	46	49	5.1
Virginia	6,098	16.8	21.7	22.9	986	28	27	2.7
West Virginia	1,857	−10.4	4.1	4.2	328	4	4	−9.8

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Economy

Personal Income		State and Local Government						
		Tax Revenues		Expenditures				
Per Capita 1989	Percent of United States 1989	Per $1,000 Personal Income 1987-88	Percent Increase 1984 to 1988	Per Capita 1987-88	Percent of United States 1987-88	Percent on Higher Education 1983-84	Percent on Higher Education 1987-88	
(2)	(2)	(7)	(7)	(9)	(9)	(10)	(10)	Refer to Table Number
$17,567	—	$107	36.0	$3,365	—	7.9	7.6	United States
15,698	89	99	42.0	2,867	85	9.2	8.3	SREB States
13,679	78	89	28.2	2,641	79	10.7	10.4	Alabama
12,984	74	91	31.0	2,186	65	9.0	9.4	Arkansas
17,694	101	92	59.5	2,949	88	6.6	5.0	Florida
16,188	92	98	50.9	3,053	91	7.9	6.4	Georgia
13,777	78	99	33.3	2,565	76	9.4	9.2	Kentucky
13,041	74	108	17.8	2,909	86	8.2	7.6	Louisiana
21,020	120	107	48.0	3,287	98	8.4	8.2	Maryland
11,835	67	98	26.0	2,528	75	10.4	9.6	Mississippi
15,221	87	105	53.2	2,814	84	11.9	10.9	North Carolina
14,151	81	105	19.0	2,705	80	9.8	9.5	Oklahoma
13,616	78	104	43.4	2,745	82	10.3	9.2	South Carolina
14,765	84	90	46.8	3,068	91	7.1	7.0	Tennessee
15,483	88	103	41.2	2,913	87	10.6	9.2	Texas
18,970	108	95	48.7	2,886	86	10.3	9.7	Virginia
12,529	71	104	4.6	2,670	79	7.7	7.1	West Virginia

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Headcount Enrollment

	Fall 1988	Percent Change, 1978 to 1988								
		Total	Two-Year Colleges	Under-graduate	Graduate	First Pro-fessional	Part-time	Women	Black	Hispanic
Refer to Table Number	(17)	(17)	(19)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
United States	13,156,221	15.5	19.5	16.3	11.6	4.4	22.3	25.3	6.4	54.0
SREB States	3,836,846	23.2	35.6	24.6	18.5	11.8	36.1	34.6	13.2	73.8
Alabama	199,813	23.7	50.2	27.1	2.0	−7.4	34.2	30.8	9.3	113.5
Arkansas	84,313	17.0	57.5	19.9	−8.4	1.7	25.0	29.3	5.8	36.7
Florida	515,149	36.6	39.1	37.2	34.0	19.9	54.7	49.5	13.7	101.0
Georgia	230,579	31.9	30.9	34.5	15.6	30.9	43.0	41.9	31.9	157.8
Kentucky	159,868	20.5	82.4	29.2	−15.1	−15.8	32.2	32.9	4.2	74.7
Louisiana	176,031	15.7	18.4	16.5	4.0	43.3	13.0	26.5	21.2	61.1
Maryland	248,136	15.7	20.0	14.7	24.3	6.4	24.9	21.7	5.5	113.6
Mississippi	112,872	15.7	39.8	18.5	−5.2	−0.4	7.5	25.3	6.2	141.2
North Carolina	332,141	26.4	29.5	26.8	25.9	12.1	64.4	40.6	11.4	120.1
Oklahoma	175,562	17.5	42.3	23.0	52.4	5.0	41.0	31.6	27.0	113.2
South Carolina	147,665	13.5	7.2	11.3	33.9	3.8	22.4	33.2	5.6	159.9
Tennessee	206,132	5.7	24.4	7.5	−5.4	−3.7	7.1	14.7	−4.8	75.6
Texas	847,192	29.1	50.1	30.4	22.7	12.3	44.2	42.9	21.6	59.3
Virginia	321,014	24.2	16.6	20.9	51.9	38.9	27.5	31.4	18.0	162.5
West Virginia	80,379	1.7	3.1	5.8	−21.9	1.8	−9.8	10.8	−12.0	100.6

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Degrees

Associate*		Bachelor's		Master's**		Doctoral		First Professional†		
Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	
(32)	(32)	(35)	(35)	(39)	(39)	(43)	(43)	(47)	(47)	Refer to Table Number
593,677	−3.9	1,003,532	1.3	301,583	5.0	34,226	3.8	72,120	−4.6	United States
169,272	−1.7	284,711	1.2	78,482	2.8	8,546	6.0	19,761	−4.3	SREB States
12,049	1.6	15,975	−2.2	4,068	−7.0	279	5.7	797	−6.8	Alabama
3,429	35.6	7,036	−1.6	1,920	10.9	112	−12.5	319	−9.9	Arkansas
39,433	−3.4	31,430	0.5	9,212	7.1	1,109	12.9	2,105	15.5	Florida
10,490	32.8	19,103	3.8	6,428	2.6	654	−8.3	1,990	2.3	Georgia
5,999	−35.4	11,707	1.2	3,387	−0.9	281	10.2	1,113	−13.1	Kentucky
3,301	−0.7	16,221	0.9	4,029	−1.7	301	17.6	1,392	−8.5	Louisiana
8,595	−5.7	16,760	6.8	5,378	3.1	690	−0.9	968	7.7	Maryland
6,583	−3.9	9,173	6.1	2,157	−5.0	272	11.0	461	−7.8	Mississippi
17,236	−0.3	24,919	−0.4	5,834	10.3	788	13.1	1,620	−2.5	North Carolina
6,357	25.4	13,545	1.9	3,935	5.5	342	−15.3	999	−2.1	Oklahoma
6,222	−9.2	12,547	1.0	3,269	6.7	266	18.8	738	11.6	South Carolina
6,642	−9.5	17,329	1.8	4,053	−1.9	576	−3.7	1,305	−11.9	Tennessee
29,891	−2.8	57,438	1.7	17,278	0.8	2,079	13.1	4,028	−12.9	Texas
10,228	2.4	24,010	0.2	5,778	10.9	687	6.2	1,597	−3.3	Virginia
2,817	−11.4	7,518	−4.8	1,756	−1.3	110	−4.3	329	−9.1	West Virginia

*"Associate Degrees" include all awards for less than four years of study.

**"Master's Degrees" include post baccalaureate and post master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

† "First Professional" degrees include chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology and veterinary medicine.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Higher Education Finance

	State and Local Appropriations for Operating Expenses per FTE Student 1989-90, by Type of Institution*					Percent of Unrestricted Revenues			
	Four-Year			Two-Year		Tuition and Fees		State and Local Appropriations	
	Doctoral	Master's	Baccalaureate	Comprehensive	Vo-Tech	1979-80	1988-89	1979-80	1988-89
Refer to Table Number	(51)	(51)	(51)	(51)	(51)	(50)	(50)	(50)	(50)
United States	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17.8	21.0	63.2	60.2
SREB States	$5,230	$3,814	$3,556	$3,327	$5,241	16.6	19.9	60.8	57.8
Alabama	4,244	3,634	2,104	2,203	4,701	21.4	21.8	58.4	54.8
Arkansas	4,797	3,646	3,799	3,086	3,529	18.3	21.7	59.4	55.8
Florida	7,261	6,962	—	3,708	5,871	17.7	15.1	66.3	69.2
Georgia	6,094	3,450	2,996	3,217	5,354	15.3	18.8	67.5	64.8
Kentucky	4,462	3,927	—	1,949	3,724	15.8	21.2	60.7	54.6
Louisiana	3,165	2,750	—	2,402	6,264	13.9	29.5	61.3	45.7
Maryland	7,786	4,602	5,965	3,261	—	22.5	24.6	53.8	49.7
Mississippi	3,961	4,062	—	2,646	—	20.2	23.5	54.2	49.7
North Carolina	6,422	5,460	7,000	3,458	—	13.3	11.4	64.5	66.3
Oklahoma	4,541	2,752	3,553	2,937	3,442	14.7	18.7	58.8	60.4
South Carolina	5,217	3,967	3,365	3,363	—	14.9	23.2	60.3	54.0
Tennessee	4,962	4,263	—	3,058	4,383	19.2	20.5	67.3	64.6
Texas	5,025	3,580	3,299	3,833	8,183	13.6	18.1	56.1	52.0
Virginia	4,853	3,355	3,172	2,844	—	20.5	26.0	64.6	56.8
West Virginia	3,709	3,131	2,637	2,351	NA	14.5	22.4	61.8	55.8

A "—" indicates that there is no institution of that particular type in the state.
"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Student Finances

Median Annual Tuition and Required Fees for In-State Undergraduate Students Public Institutions, 1989-90			Federal Pell Grant Student Aid Allocations		State Need-Based Scholarships & Grants		Stafford Loans (formerly Guaranteed Student Loans)		
Doctoral I Universities*	Master's I Universities	Two-Year I Colleges	Dollars 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1979-80 to 1989-90	Dollars 1989-90 (000s)	Percent of Total 1989-90	Dollars 1988-89 (000s)	Percent Change† 1985-86 to 1988-89	
(62)	(62)	(62)	(63)	(63)	(61)	(61)	(67)	(67)	Refer to Table Number
$1,821	$1,499	$ 856	$4,826,505	100.4	$1,895,366	82.5	$9,593,064	46.9	United States
1,600	1,235	690	1,526,018	86.6	236,844	50.9	1,715,568	26.5	SREB States
1,600	1,235	600	100,359	70.4	5,358	41.8	61,568	−8.5	Alabama
1,523	1,220	624	60,589	83.1	3,905	78.2	60,925	91.6	Arkansas
1,228	1,216	638	190,355	81.7	22,768	38.9	171,908	−34.1	Florida
1,917	1,431	948	84,153	72.8	6,463	28.5	66,724	15.3	Georgia
1,560	1,180	600	78,295	44.9	13,858	91.4	69,891	29.6	Kentucky
2,014	1,499	770	129,933	133.5	2,006	63.7	58,998	−2.5	Louisiana
2,097	1,966	1,092	48,474	27.9	15,492	72.1	103,813	−9.0	Maryland
1,911**	1,740	690	74,296	71.7	1,518	58.0	62,493	32.5	Mississippi
1,010	910	270	82,647	43.0	26,529	52.7	60,002	12.1	North Carolina
1,521	1,203	864	86,433	145.2	30,407	92.8	94,245	72.4	Oklahoma
2,448	2,110	675	55,421	47.1	18,191	92.0	52,021	71.6	South Carolina
1,582	1,376	778	100,447	60.9	20,165	98.4	103,946	39.9	Tennessee
1,022	965	496	317,157	181.0	53,529	33.5	613,962	82.2	Texas
2,719	2,304	798	79,892	54.1	10,284	36.2	135,072	69.4	Virginia
1,692	1,232	752	37,566	59.1	6,372	50.9	NA	NA	West Virginia

"NA" indicates that West Virginia's guaranteed student loan data can no longer be separately identified. See notes for Table 67.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.

**Mississippi has no institution in this category; figure represents median for Doctoral II universities.

† The percent change for the SREB states has been calculated excluding West Virginia's data for both years.

SREB STATE PROFILES (cont.)

Faculty

Average Salaries, Public Colleges and Universities, 1989-90

	Doctoral Universities*		Master's Universities & Colleges*		Baccalaureate Universities & Colleges*		Comprehensive Two-Year Colleges*	
	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	All Ranks Averages	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90
Refer to Table Number	(71)	(71)	(72)	(72)	(73)	(73)	(74)	(74)
United States	$44,502	NA	$39,391	NA	$34,160	NA	$34,510	NA
SREB States	42,495	33.2	35,167	29.2	32,527	29.6	31,566	30.4
Alabama	38,565	28.7	31,366	21.0	34,597	20.0	30,529	20.5
Arkansas.	38,847	28.1	32,520	22.1	29,903	26.0	26,173	27.1
Florida	44,468	32.6	37,415	32.8	—	—	33,593	29.6
Georgia	44,721	27.2	35,114	30.1	34,221	22.8	31,374	33.8
Kentucky	41,181	28.9	33,580	26.5	—	—	26,583	29.6
Louisiana	34,327	20.0	30,043	12.5	—	—	26,764	9.7
Maryland	46,929	41.2	41,067	40.1	38,169	43.4	38,310	33.3
Mississippi	36,311	27.5	26,420	15.9	—	—	26,692	37.5
North Carolina	43,725	31.6	38,364	30.8	36,628	32.7	NA	NA
Oklahoma	38,615	29.0	34,253	NA	32,298	NA	29,308	21.8
South Carolina	41,210	27.2	35,467	28.3	32,978	36.4	26,724	28.1
Tennessee	39,428	33.1	36,242	34.5	—	—	29,038	26.6
Texas	44,082	35.5	35,443	25.9	36,967	28.8	32,215	11.7
Virginia	49,501	51.6	40,173	51.0	38,616	53.3	34,338	47.3
West Virginia	37,043	27.5	30,582	20.9	28,119	21.0	25,061	23.4

A "—" indicates that there is no institution of that particular type in the state.

"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.

Population *(Tables 1, 3-4 and Graphs)*

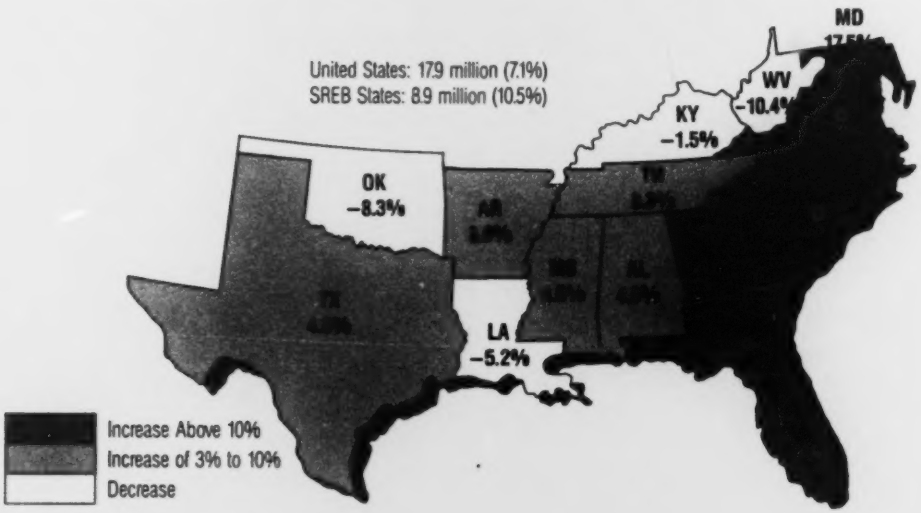
Nearly half of the United States population growth of 18 million persons in the 1990s will be in the SREB states.

In the year 2000, over 35 percent of the nation's population will live in the SREB states. At this century's mid-point (1950) the SREB share was 29 percent.

Four SREB states—Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia—will each grow by over one million persons during the 1990s. Together they will account for 77 percent of the SREB region's population growth.

At the end of the 1990s, fewer people will reside in Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and West Virginia.

Projected Population Growth, 1990 to 2000



SOURCES: U.S. Department of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1058 and No. 1053 (1990) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

The SREB region's school- and college-age population (5 to 24 years old) will increase by almost one million by 2010, but will become a smaller share of the total. Today, 29 percent of the SREB population is school- or college-age; the figure will be 26 percent in 2010.

There will be fewer young adults 25 to 44 years old and more older adults 45 to 64 years old available for the work force in 2010. The number of younger adults in the SREB region will decrease by over one million as the number of older adults increases by 13 million. Together these two groups will represent a majority (54 percent) of the population.

Older adults 65 and over will increase by more than four million in the SREB states by 2010, when the SREB states will contain 38 percent of the nation's 65-and-over population.

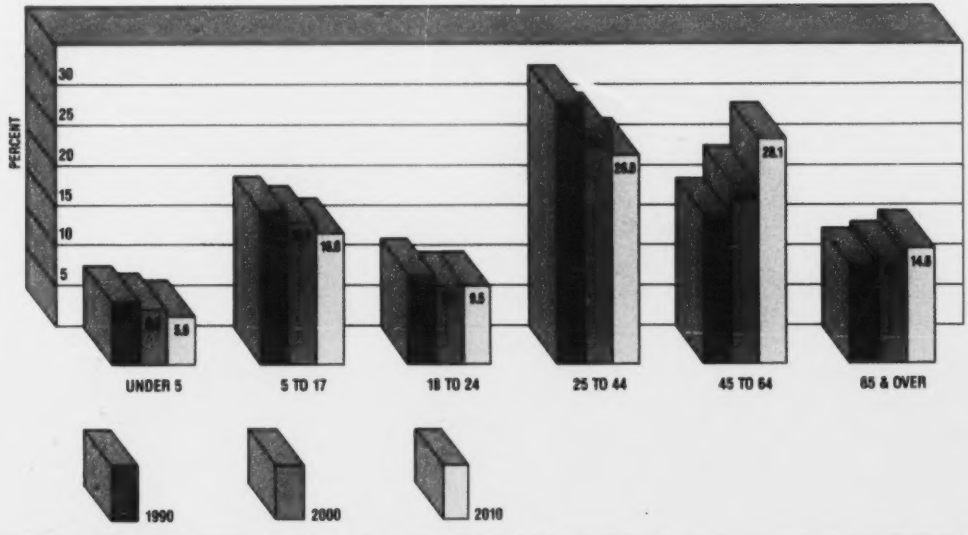
After 2010, adults in the work force age group 25 to 64 years old will no longer be a majority of the population and they will pay for educational and social services for younger and older individuals who together will outnumber them.

The minority population is growing more rapidly than the white population. Most dramatic has been the growth in the Hispanic population, which increased by 25 percent in the SREB states in the first half of the 1980s.

Public School Enrollment *(Table 5)*

Between the late 1970s and the late 1980s, public school enrollment declined in 11 of the 15 SREB states. Substantial enrollment growth in Florida (18 percent) and Texas (15 percent) and modest growth in Georgia and Mississippi (4 percent each) produced an overall increase in regional school enrollment of 3 percent.

Projected Age Distribution of the Population
SREB States



*Totals do not add up to 100 percent due to rounding.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1058 and No. 1053 (1990) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); and unpublished data.

Minority students account for a larger share of public school enrollments in the SREB region than nationally. As the 1980s began, minority enrollment in the SREB states accounted for 32 percent of school enrollment; by the late 1980s, the figure was 35 percent.

Minority students increased their share of public school enrollment by over 4 percentage points in Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, and Mississippi; the minority student share declined in Louisiana, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

High School Graduates *(Tables 5-6)*

Compared to the early 1980s, more students who enter high school in the SREB states are graduating, but the rate is still low. For every 100 students who entered high school in the SREB states in the mid-1980s, 69 graduated; nationally the rate was 71.

The number of students who graduated from public high schools in the SREB states declined by 6 percent in the 1980s because there were fewer high school-age children. The downturn was less than half of the United States decline of 13 percent.

Between now and the mid-1990s, the number of public high school graduates is expected to decline in 10 SREB states. During the next five years the trend will reverse, and increases in the number of high school graduates are projected for all SREB states except Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi, and West Virginia.

Personal Income and Tax Revenues *(Tables 2, 7)*

At the end of the 1980s, the SREB regional average for per capita income ($15,698) was 89 percent of the United States figure. Only four SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia) were above the SREB regional average. Three of these states (Florida, Maryland, and Virginia) were also above the national average of $17,567.

Per capita incomes in all SREB states, except those whose economies have been heavily dependent on oil and mineral extraction (Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas, and West Virginia), are closer to the United States average than they were 40 years ago.

Compared to national trends, state and local tax revenues for the SREB region increased more rapidly and personal income grew more slowly from the mid- to late 1980s. However, personal income growth exceeded the national rate of 31 percent in seven SREB states.

Government Expenditures *(Tables 9-10)*

State and local governments in the United States spent an average of $3,365 per person in the late 1980s—an amount unmatched by any SREB state.

Compared to 20 years ago, state and local spending per capita for government services in the SREB region moved closer to the national average, increasing from 81 percent of the national figure to 85 percent.

From the mid- to late 1980s, state and local governments in the SREB region increased higher education spending by 26 percent. Spending for elementary and secondary education rose 42 percent, while total government spending rose 40 percent.

State and local government expenditures for higher education in the SREB region fell from 9.2 percent of the total spending to 8.3 percent. This smaller share (less than one percentage point) represents a significant shift. Had the higher education share remained the same, more than $2 billion annually would have been available—enough to provide SREB-state average support for 150,000 students annually in community colleges.

TABLE 1

Total Population, Changes and Projections

	Resident Population July 1, 1989 (000s)	Percent Change					
		Past			Projected		
		1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010
United States	248,239	18.5	13.4	11.4	10.3	7.1	5.3
SREB States	84,248	22.6	14.4	20.5	15.0	10.5	8.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.9						
Alabama	4,118	6.7	5.4	13.1	7.0	4.6	2.5
Arkansas	2,406	−6.5	7.7	18.9	5.9	3.6	2.0
Florida	12,671	78.7	37.1	43.5	32.8	26.1	20.8
Georgia	6,436	14.5	16.4	19.1	20.8	21.3	17.2
Kentucky	3,727	3.2	6.0	13.7	2.3	−1.5	−3.4
Louisiana	4,382	21.3	11.9	15.4	3.9	−5.2	−6.4
Maryland	4,694	32.4	26.5	7.5	13.2	17.5	14.9
Mississippi	2,621	0.0	1.8	13.7	5.1	4.6	3.1
North Carolina	6,571	12.2	11.6	15.7	13.7	15.4	13.2
Oklahoma	3,224	4.3	10.0	18.2	5.5	−8.3	−9.0
South Carolina	3,512	12.6	8.7	20.5	14.0	11.3	8.6
Tennessee	4,940	8.4	10.1	16.9	9.1	8.3	5.6
Texas	16,991	24.2	16.9	27.1	19.8	4.5	0.9
Virginia	6,098	19.1	17.6	15.0	16.5	16.8	13.0
West Virginia	1,857	−7.3	−6.2	11.8	−5.5	−10.4	−10.2

NOTE: The projections chosen use all of the historical data, place limits on the trends, and place extra weight on the most recent data.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1058 and No. 1053 (1990); *U.S. Census of Population 1950 and 1960 and 1970* (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 2

Per Capita Personal Income

		Percent of United States Average				
	1989	1949	1959	1969	1979	1989
United States	$17,567	—	—	—	—	—
SREB States	15,698	77	79	84	89	89
Alabama	13,679	61	69	72	78	78
Arkansas	12,984	59	64	68	77	74
Florida	17,694	87	91	95	97	101
Georgia	16,188	70	75	83	84	92
Kentucky	13,777	68	72	77	82	78
Louisiana	13,041	78	77	75	85	74
Maryland	21,020	106	104	109	107	120
Mississippi	11,835	52	56	62	71	67
North Carolina	15,221	70	72	79	81	87
Oklahoma	14,151	84	85	83	93	81
South Carolina	13,616	63	63	73	76	78
Tennessee	14,765	69	72	77	82	84
Texas	15,483	94	89	88	98	88
Virginia	18,970	81	85	92	96	108
West Virginia	12,529	74	73	73	80	71

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "State Personal Income, 1958 to 1989: Revised Estimates," unpublished data (1990); "State Personal Income, 1929 to 1987: Revised Estimates," unpublished data (1988).

TABLE 3

Projected Age Distribution of the Population

	Population (000s)								
	Under 5 Years			5 to 17 Years			18 to 24 Years		
	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010
United States	18,409	16,895	16,900	45,630	48,812	45,746	25,917	25,009	26,932
SREB States	6,254	5,886	5,983	15,969	17,064	16,304	9,004	8,965	9,663
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	34.0	34.8	35.4	35.0	35.0	35.6	34.7	35.8	35.9
Alabama	300	274	262	813	819	747	443	418	425
Arkansas	172	156	149	473	462	417	244	235	230
Florida	847	888	1,022	2,029	2,631	2,802	1,189	1,304	1,646
Georgia	506	545	600	1,301	1,543	1,637	740	798	940
Kentucky	260	231	207	708	655	572	406	363	338
Louisiana	354	284	250	917	821	665	465	429	382
Maryland	348	345	377	822	1,027	1,054	507	493	613
Mississippi	208	198	189	569	558	522	292	288	281
North Carolina	455	457	489	1,190	1,351	1,379	751	764	873
Oklahoma	226	166	143	624	516	392	322	288	243
South Carolina	263	254	256	689	733	710	402	404	433
Tennessee	336	317	310	916	939	884	531	516	531
Texas	1,424	1,236	1,181	3,513	3,435	2,977	1,822	1,821	1,775
Virginia	439	440	470	1,062	1,294	1,316	702	696	828
West Virginia	116	95	78	343	280	230	188	148	125

TABLE 3 (cont.)

Population (000s)									
25 to 44 Years			45 to 64 Years			65 Years and Over			
1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	1990	2000	2010	
81,528	80,782	74,480	46,849	61,380	78,628	31,548	34,887	39,364	United States
27,689	28,063	26,518	15,880	21,651	28,626	10,724	12,558	14,877	SREB States
34.0	34.7	35.6	33.9	35.3	36.4	34.0	36.0	37.8	SREB States as Percent of U.S.
1,309	1,277	1,128	771	991	1,263	527	577	646	Alabama
716	690	614	457	587	728	358	379	422	Arkansas
3,777	4,442	4,666	2,707	3,908	5,649	2,394	3,142	3,918	Florida
2,183	2,540	2,652	1,197	1,755	2,494	671	826	1,054	Georgia
1,204	1,082	887	692	867	1,032	474	491	525	Kentucky
1,408	1,182	954	737	924	1,088	487	501	537	Louisiana
1,634	1,839	1,881	935	1,281	1,765	527	622	757	Maryland
791	788	704	462	598	766	327	353	395	Mississippi
2,180	2,374	2,352	1,290	1,773	2,430	821	997	1,209	North Carolina
1,012	814	632	581	716	804	423	424	447	Oklahoma
1,165	1,207	1,137	641	894	1,206	399	469	562	South Carolina
1,625	1,646	1,499	965	1,292	1,673	636	715	828	Tennessee
5,652	5,338	4,705	2,903	3,994	5,001	1,737	2,003	2,350	Texas
2,154	2,375	2,353	1,194	1,663	2,271	674	808	986	Virginia
879	469	354	348	408	456	269	251	241	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1053 and unpublished data (1990) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 4

Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Population

	1985 (000s)					Percent Change 1980 to 1985				
	All Races	White	Black	Hispanic	Total Minority	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Total Minority
United States	238,736	185,024	28,902	17,517	53,712	5.4	2.4	8.3	22.9	16.0
SREB States	80,616	59,296	14,710	5,309	21,320	8.7	7.0	8.8	24.6	14.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.8	32.0	50.9	30.3	39.7					
Alabama	4,021	2,923	1,055	18	1,099	3.3	2.4	5.8	28.0	6.5
Arkansas	2,360	1,931	392	14	429	3.2	2.8	5.0	26.2	6.1
Florida	11,367	8,564	1,565	1,102	2,803	16.6	14.5	15.9	29.5	22.3
Georgia	5,975	4,271	1,600	48	1,704	9.4	9.1	9.2	24.9	10.6
Kentucky	3,724	3,425	264	14	299	1.7	1.9	1.5	5.9	3.0
Louisiana	4,484	2,975	1,348	98	1,509	6.6	4.7	8.8	20.4	10.9
Maryland	4,391	3,131	1,076	71	1,260	4.1	0.2	12.1	30.3	15.1
Mississippi	2,613	1,635	949	12	979	3.7	1.9	6.9	6.4	7.1
North Carolina	6,258	4,718	1,392	39	1,540	6.4	6.5	5.5	25.1	6.8
Oklahoma	3,302	2,776	228	70	526	9.1	7.8	10.8	29.3	16.7
South Carolina	3,333	2,275	1,012	20	1,059	6.8	6.7	6.6	18.9	7.3
Tennessee	4,766	3,952	766	18	814	3.8	3.6	5.5	15.2	6.5
Texas	16,382	10,468	1,910	3,690	5,914	15.1	11.7	11.8	23.2	20.9
Virginia	5,704	4,400	1,091	87	1,305	6.7	5.1	7.9	37.4	12.7
West Virginia	1,936	1,855	64	8	81	−0.7	−0.4	−2.1	14.5	0.5

NOTE: "White" and "Black" refer to the non-Hispanic white and black populations.

TABLE 4 (cont.)

Percent of Total								
1980				1985				
White	Black	Hispanic	Total Minority	White	Black	Hispanic	Total Minority	
79.7	11.8	6.3	20.4	77.5	12.1	7.3	22.5	United States
74.8	18.2	5.7	25.2	73.6	18.2	6.6	26.4	SREB States
73.3	25.6	0.4	26.5	72.7	26.2	0.5	27.3	Alabama
82.2	16.3	0.5	17.7	81.8	16.6	0.6	18.2	Arkansas
76.7	13.9	8.7	23.5	75.3	13.8	9.7	24.7	Florida
71.7	26.8	0.7	28.2	71.5	26.8	0.8	28.5	Georgia
91.8	7.1	0.4	7.9	92.0	7.1	0.4	8.0	Kentucky
67.6	29.5	1.9	32.3	66.3	30.1	2.2	33.7	Louisiana
74.1	22.8	1.3	25.9	71.3	24.5	1.6	28.7	Maryland
63.6	35.2	0.4	36.2	62.6	36.3	0.4	37.4	Mississippi
75.3	22.4	0.5	24.5	75.4	22.2	0.6	24.6	North Carolina
85.1	6.8	1.8	14.9	84.1	6.9	2.1	15.9	Oklahoma
68.3	30.4	0.5	31.6	68.2	30.4	0.6	31.8	South Carolina
83.1	15.8	0.3	16.6	82.9	16.1	0.4	17.1	Tennessee
65.9	12.0	21.1	34.4	63.9	11.7	22.5	36.1	Texas
78.3	18.9	1.2	21.7	77.1	19.1	1.5	22.9	Virginia
95.6	3.3	0.4	4.1	95.8	3.3	0.4	4.2	West Virginia

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1 and No. 1044 (1989); *1980 Census of Population, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, PC80-1-C1 and PC80-1-C2 (1983) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 5

Elementary and Secondary School Enrollment

	Public							Private Enrollment	
	Enrollment				High School Graduation Rates				
	Fall 1989 (000s)	Percent Change 1979 to 1989	Percent Minority					Fall 1980 (000s)	Percent of Total 1980
			1979-80	1986-87	1971-72	1981-82	1987-88		
United States	40,608	−2.3	27	30	77.2	69.5	71.2	4,962	10.8
SREB States	14,424	2.7	32	35	70.2	65.9	69.0	1,186	7.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	35.5							23.9	
Alabama	728	−3.4	34	38	65.4	63.4	74.9	63	7.6
Arkansas	449	−0.9	24	25	68.9	73.4	77.2	18	4.0
Florida	1,773	17.5	32	35	72.1	60.2	58.0	205	12.0
Georgia	1,126	4.4	34	39	64.8	65.0	61.0	83	7.2
Kentucky	631	−6.9	9	11	70.4	65.9	69.0	70	9.4
Louisiana	780	−2.5	44	43	66.5	52.9	61.4	159	17.0
Maryland	699	−10.1	34	40	80.2	74.8	74.1	106	12.4
Mississippi	502	4.1	52	56	57.6	61.3	66.9	50	9.5
North Carolina	1,078	−6.3	32	32	68.6	67.1	66.7	58	4.9
Oklahoma	580	−0.6	21	21	79.3	70.8	71.7	16	2.7
South Carolina	616	−1.4	44	45	69.2	63.8	64.6	50	7.4
Tennessee	840	−3.0	25	23	72.4	67.8	69.3	72	7.7
Texas	3,309	15.2	46	49	70.2	63.6	65.3	149	4.9
Virginia	986	−4.4	28	27	76.4	73.8	71.6	75	6.9
West Virginia	328	−15.5	4	4	71.9	66.3	77.3	13	3.2

NOTES: The graduation rates represent the number of students who graduate in a given year compared to the 9th grade enrollment four years earlier and are adjusted for interstate migration. The "SREB States" high school graduation rate and percent minority is the median of the rates in the SREB states.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1981* (1981) and *1985-86* (1986) and *1987* (1987) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); "State Education Statistics, 1982 and 1987," (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); "Key Statistics for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Early Estimates, School Year 1989-90" (1989) (Washington, DC.: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement).

TABLE 6

High School Graduates

	Public					Percent of Total High School Graduates in Private High Schools			
		Percent Change							
		Past		Projected		Past		Projected	
	1989-90	1970 to 1980	1980 to 1990	1990 to 1995	1995 to 2000	1975	1980	1990	2000
United States	2,398,689	6.1	−12.7	−2.9	11.9	9.9	9.7	9.1	7.7
SREB States	798,666	10.9	−6.3	−0.4	11.4	6.2	7.5	7.3	6.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.3								
Alabama	41,354	−0.2	−8.5	−10.1	−3.1	6.8	7.9	7.3	4.8
Arkansas	27,287	11.4	−6.1	−4.2	0.0	2.9	3.7	2.5	2.1
Florida	95,583	23.9	9.5	−5.5	31.1	6.9	10.6	7.8	8.1
Georgia	53,412	8.4	−13.3	17.1	11.8	3.9	7.9	8.8	5.9
Kentucky	38,500	10.0	−6.6	−2.3	−0.4	8.6	9.6	7.3	7.0
Louisiana	37,826	6.1	−18.3	1.7	12.3	16.2	16.7	15.2	13.6
Maryland	41,960	16.8	−22.7	−5.2	14.3	11.1	11.2	12.9	11.2
Mississippi	27,849	−7.0	1.0	−5.8	−0.1	11.7	11.9	7.9	5.3
North Carolina	64,949	2.9	−8.3	−7.0	3.3	2.9	3.8	3.9	3.7
Oklahoma	36,200	8.3	−7.9	−4.7	28.4	2.3	2.6	1.7	2.1
South Carolina	34,000	10.8	−12.1	4.6	3.2	5.9	6.5	5.0	4.3
Tennessee	46,300	1.7	−7.1	−3.2	3.6	5.7	9.5	5.8	3.2
Texas	170,000	23.3	−0.8	5.1	12.1	2.8	4.0	6.7	6.5
Virginia	61,300	13.8	−8.0	2.7	18.3	6.3	6.3	9.0	9.6
West Virginia	22,146	−10.6	−5.2	−9.8	−9.1	3.1	3.5	3.1	3.5

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Key Statistics for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: Early Estimates, School Year 1989-90" (1990) (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Educational Research and Improvement); Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, The College Board, and Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, *High School Graduates: Projections By State, 1986 to 2004* (1988) (Boulder, CO: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education).

TABLE 7

State and Local Government Revenues and Personal Income

	1987-88 (millions)			Percent Change 1983-84 to 1987-88			Tax Revenue Per $1,000 Personal Income	
	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	Total Revenues	Tax Revenues	Personal Income	1983-84	1987-88
United States	$727,145	$435,375	$4,053,282	11.5	36.0	30.7	$103	$107
SREB States	210,474	121,267	1,227,747	16.1	42.0	30.2	91	99
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	28.9	27.9	30.3				87.7	92.0
Alabama	9,654	4,683	52,700	1.9	28.2	30.6	91	89
Arkansas	4,800	2,665	29,255	10.4	31.0	25.5	87	91
Florida	32,042	18,773	204,855	33.0	59.5	42.3	82	92
Georgia	17,069	9,456	96,816	22.4	50.9	40.5	91	98
Kentucky	8,654	4,737	47,805	12.7	33.3	24.1	92	99
Louisiana	11,611	5,857	54,196	0.9	17.8	11.1	102	108
Maryland	14,912	9,673	90,499	27.9	48.0	40.2	101	107
Mississippi	5,940	2,850	29,147	9.9	26.0	25.9	98	98
North Carolina	15,465	9,699	92,753	17.2	53.2	36.7	93	105
Oklahoma	8,096	4,548	43,187	5.5	19.0	11.2	98	105
South Carolina	8,221	4,641	44,810	15.4	43.4	33.9	97	104
Tennessee	11,237	6,080	67,877	−0.1	46.8	34.8	82	90
Texas	42,518	25,186	245,647	16.3	41.2	19.5	87	103
Virginia	15,941	10,146	106,260	24.4	48.7	39.0	89	95
West Virginia	4,314	2,273	21,940	−6.0	4.6	16.1	115	104

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1983-84* (GF 84-5, 1985) and *1987-88* (GF 88-5, 1990) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, "State Personal Income, 1958-89: Revised Estimates," unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 8

Percent Distribution of Total State and Local Tax Revenues

	General Sales		Property		Corporate Income		Other	
	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88
United States	23.5	24.1	30.1	30.4	25.5	25.7	20.9	19.8
SREB States	26.9	28.6	26.6	27.0	17.5	18.1	29.0	26.3
Alabama	28.4	30.5	12.2	11.6	24.2	24.7	35.2	33.2
Arkansas	29.7	32.9	19.7	18.0	26.5	26.8	24.1	22.3
Florida	33.8	36.6	32.6	32.5	3.1	3.3	30.4	27.6
Georgia	27.0	27.1	26.6	26.6	28.4	30.4	18.0	16.0
Kentucky	21.2	20.1	18.1	17.2	31.0	32.6	29.6	30.2
Louisiana	36.9	38.9	14.9	16.2	13.5	13.6	34.8	31.3
Maryland	15.1	14.7	25.3	24.2	39.1	40.2	20.5	20.8
Mississippi	38.3	35.3	21.8	24.5	16.4	15.8	23.6	24.4
North Carolina	20.7	24.4	22.3	20.8	34.0	36.1	23.0	18.8
Oklahoma	23.1	26.7	17.2	18.9	19.8	20.2	40.0	34.2
South Carolina	24.7	26.9	24.5	23.9	29.5	29.0	21.3	20.2
Tennessee	43.5	45.8	24.2	21.9	6.8	7.1	25.5	25.2
Texas	25.5	29.9	37.5	38.7	0.0	0.0	37.0	31.4
Virginia	16.4	15.6	28.4	28.1	29.4	30.5	25.8	25.8
West Virginia	36.2	23.7	17.2	18.9	22.4	25.1	24.2	32.3

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1983-84* (GE84-5, 1985) and *1987-88* (GF88-5, 1990) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 9

State and Local Government Expenditures

	Total 1987-88 (millions)	Per Capita					
			Percent of United States Average				
		1987-88	1969-70	1974-75	1979-80	1984-85	1987-88
United States	$827,164	$3,365	—	—	—	—	—
SREB States	239,015	2,867	81.1	81.1	84.1	84.9	85.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	28.9	85.2					
Alabama	10,834	2,641	78.2	76.8	82.7	84.8	78.5
Arkansas	5,236	2,186	73.2	67.6	69.8	68.3	65.0
Florida	36,378	2,949	81.7	87.7	78.4	83.6	87.6
Georgia	19,363	3,053	84.7	85.9	84.8	88.2	90.7
Kentucky	9,560	2,565	82.7	77.8	86.8	74.8	76.2
Louisiana	12,822	2,909	87.5	87.8	91.1	97.0	86.4
Maryland	15,191	3,287	104.0	115.5	107.5	96.7	97.7
Mississippi	6,624	2,528	81.1	77.3	78.8	74.1	75.1
North Carolina	18,259	2,814	71.8	76.7	78.7	80.6	83.6
Oklahoma	8,770	2,705	89.2	81.1	84.2	86.7	80.4
South Carolina	9,524	2,745	70.7	81.1	78.7	77.8	81.6
Tennessee	15,020	3,068	76.9	79.8	92.7	89.1	91.2
Texas	49,064	2,913	77.9	77.8	83.0	86.5	86.6
Virginia	17,361	2,886	80.8	90.4	84.0	80.4	85.8
West Virginia	5,009	2,670	86.4	82.8	92.3	84.4	79.3

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1969-70* (GF-70-5, 1971) and *1974-75* (GF-75-5, 1976) and *1979-80* (GF-80-5, 1981) and *1984-85* (GF-85-5, 1986) and *1987-88* (GF-86-5, 1987) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 10

Percent Distribution of Total State and Local Government Expenditures

	Elementary Secondary Education		Higher Education		Social Welfare and Income Maintenance		Transportation and Public Safety and Environment & Housing		Administration		Other*	
	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88	1983-84	1987-88
United States	20.1	20.5	7.9	7.6	18.9	18.6	21.3	22.3	4.4	4.5	27.3	26.4
SREB States	21.2	21.5	9.2	8.3	17.8	17.0	22.2	23.3	4.2	4.4	25.4	25.5
Alabama	17.7	17.5	10.7	10.4	20.1	19.6	20.1	20.4	4.1	4.2	27.3	28.0
Arkansas	24.3	25.2	9.0	9.4	22.0	19.3	21.1	21.4	4.1	4.0	19.6	20.6
Florida	20.9	20.9	6.6	5.0	16.3	15.1	26.0	27.8	4.9	5.1	25.4	26.1
Georgia	18.9	22.5	7.9	6.4	24.1	23.8	20.9	20.6	4.0	4.6	24.2	22.2
Kentucky	18.7	19.4	9.4	9.2	16.9	18.6	24.0	22.6	4.4	4.2	26.6	26.0
Louisiana	17.5	17.5	8.2	7.6	19.2	19.6	24.1	22.8	4.4	4.2	26.5	28.4
Maryland	20.6	20.9	8.4	8.2	15.0	14.2	26.0	28.3	4.1	5.0	25.8	23.5
Mississippi	18.9	22.0	10.4	9.6	25.4	24.3	21.4	18.9	3.9	3.9	20.1	21.2
North Carolina	21.9	21.6	11.9	10.9	17.3	15.7	19.8	20.2	3.7	4.0	25.3	27.6
Oklahoma	23.1	21.7	9.8	9.5	19.2	19.8	22.0	21.6	4.3	4.3	21.6	23.1
South Carolina	21.7	22.9	10.3	9.2	19.9	19.3	18.5	19.2	3.6	3.8	26.0	25.6
Tennessee	15.5	15.5	7.1	7.0	18.5	19.3	18.7	19.1	3.0	3.1	37.3	36.0
Texas	24.8	23.9	10.6	9.2	14.7	13.3	21.3	23.9	4.2	4.0	24.3	25.8
Virginia	24.4	24.2	10.3	9.7	16.9	15.8	23.4	27.2	5.3	5.7	19.7	17.3
West Virginia	23.0	23.7	7.7	7.1	15.8	16.0	18.6	19.2	4.6	4.6	30.3	29.4

* "Other" includes the following expenditures: intergovernmental, insurance trust, liquor stores, utility, other general, interest on the general debt, education assistance and subsidies, other education, and libraries.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Governmental Finances in 1983-84 (GF-84-5, 1985) and 1987-88 (GF-88-5, 1990) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office)*

Institutions and FTE Enrollment *(Tables 11-12)*

A state's costs for higher education depend in part on the types of colleges and universities in the state's system.

States typically invest most heavily in doctoral-granting universities (roughly $5,200 annually per student in the SREB states). For comprehensive two-year colleges the average annual investment is about $3,300 per student (see also Table 51).

In Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, over one-half of the full-time-equivalent students are in doctoral-granting universities. Over one-half of Florida's students are in community colleges. Less than one-third of the students are enrolled in community colleges in Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

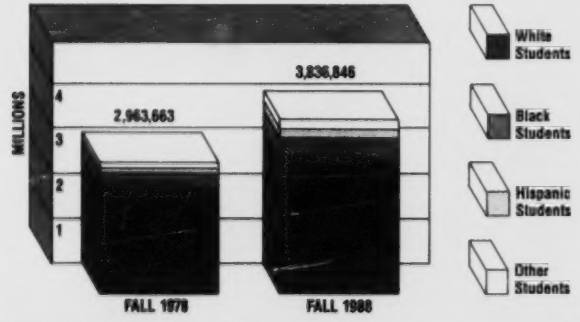
Enrollment Rates, Age Distribution, and Student Migration *(Tables 13-16)*

While the college-going rates in the SREB region have increased over the last 20 years, the region is still below national college-going rates for all age groups.

The SREB region is below the rest of the nation in the proportion of college students who are age 25 and over.

Nearly nine of 10 first-time college students across the nation attend college in their home state. With the exception of Maryland and Oklahoma, all SREB states had more out-of-state students enrolling in their colleges and universities than they had residents leaving the state to attend colleges or universities.

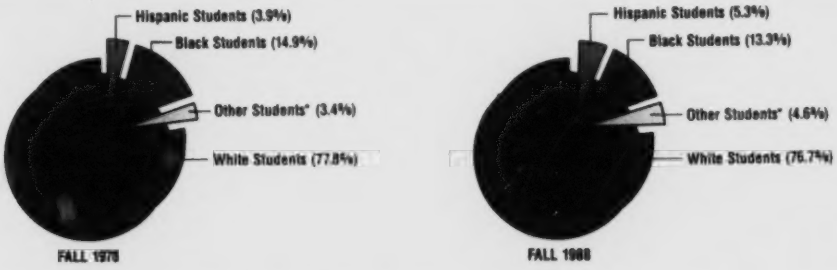
Students Enrolled in Higher Education
SREB States



*"Other Students" include other minorities and non-resident aliens.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

Percent Distribution of Students Enrolled in Higher Education, SREB States



*"Other Students" include other minorities and non-resident aliens.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

Total Headcount *(Table 17)*

Three of 10 of the nation's college and university students are enrolled in institutions in SREB states.

Enrollment increased by almost 725,000 students in the SREB region from the late 1970s to the late 1980s—enough students to fill more than a dozen of the nation's largest universities.

The enrollment increase is especially significant because the number of high school graduates (the traditional recruiting pool for colleges and universities) declined over the 10 years. The number of high school graduates will drop each year through 1993, except in Georgia and Texas (see also Table 6).

Four-Year and Two-Year College Enrollment *(Tables 18-21)*

Nearly half of all first-time freshmen nationally and 45 percent in the SREB states attend two-year colleges. Since the late 1970s, the growth rate for two-year college enrollment has exceeded that for four-year colleges. Two-year college enrollment in the SREB region has grown at almost twice the national rate.

In the SREB states, 78 percent of four-year college enrollment and 95 percent of two-year college enrollment was in the public sector.

Undergraduate Students *(Table 22)*

From the late 1970s to the late 1980s, undergraduate enrollment grew 16 percent nationally and 25 percent in the SREB region. Florida, Georgia, and Texas had increases of over 30 percent in undergraduate enrollment.

Over 85 percent of undergraduate students in the SREB region attend public institutions, compared to 80 percent nationally.

Graduate Students *(Table 23)*

Graduate enrollment increased 12 percent nationally and 19 percent in the SREB region. Graduate enrollment became a larger part of total higher education enrollment in the SREB states, while its share declined nationally.

In the SREB states, a much larger proportion of graduate students (80 percent) attend public universities than is the case nationally (64 percent)

Part-Time Students *(Table 25)*

Part-time students continue to account for a growing share of total enrollment. Over 40 percent of all higher education students now attend college on a part-time basis. In two-year colleges in the SREB states, over 60 percent of the students attend part-time. Nearly 60 percent of part-time students are women.

Women Students *(Table 26)*

Women represent nearly 55 percent of total enrollment in the SREB region—up from about 50 percent at the end of the 1970s. In two-year colleges in five SREB states, women account for at least 60 percent of enrollment.

Since the late 1970s, 35 percent more women enrolled in colleges and universities in the SREB states; a growth rate almost one-and-one-half times faster than the national rate of increase (25 percent). Nationally, women now account for about 38 percent of the students enrolled in law, medicine, and other first professional programs, and 36 percent in the SREB states.

Black Students *(Table 27)*

Nearly one-half of all black students in the country are enrolled in colleges and universities in the SREB states. In the 1980s, almost 90 percent of the nation's increase in black student enrollment was in the SREB region.

In contrast to a nationwide decline of 16,000 black men enrolled in colleges and universities, in the SREB states there was an increase of almost 5,000 by the late 1980s. However, in over half of the SREB states, fewer black men were enrolled than in the late 1970s. There were nearly 84,000 more black women enrolled in college in the United States—almost 55,000 of them were in the SREB states. Black women now account for about 61 percent of total black enrollment.

Black students now account for a smaller percent of college enrollments (13 percent) in the SREB region than they did in the late 1970s (15 percent). Black representation declined at the undergraduate and graduate levels, but increased among first professional students.

Hispanic Students *(Table 28)*

There has been a rapid increase in the number of Hispanic students enrolled in the SREB states. Over 203,000 Hispanic students are enrolled in the region, 74 percent more than in the late 1970s.

Almost one of four of the nation's Hispanic students are enrolled in the SREB states—nearly nine of 10 of these are in Florida and Texas.

A higher percentage of the region's Hispanic students (about 54 percent) enroll in two-year colleges than in the nation as a whole (about 48 percent).

Health Professions Enrollment *(Tables 29-30)*

Medical school enrollments fell 2 percent in the last half of the 1980s. However, the enrollment of women in medical schools increased 10 percent nationally and 12 percent in the SREB region. There has been a dramatic decline in the number of students enrolled in nursing. In the last half of the 1980s, nursing enrollments fell 13 percent nationally; the decline in entry-level students was greater. The declines were significant but less severe in the SREB states.

TABLE 11

Institutions of Higher Education

	All Institutions			Public			Private		
	Number 1987-88	Four-Year	Two-Year	Number 1987-88	Four-Year	Two-Year	Number 1987-88	Four-Year	Two-Year
United States	3,587	2,135	1,452	1,591	599	992	1,996	1,536	460
SREB States	1,120	596	524	590	221	369	530	375	155
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.2	27.9	36.1	37.1	36.9	37.2	26.6	24.4	33.7
Alabama	93	37	56	59	19	40	34	18	16
Arkansas	38	20	18	20	10	10	18	10	8
Florida	94	52	42	38	9	29	56	43	13
Georgia	95	49	46	49	19	30	46	30	16
Kentucky*	60	30	30	22	8	14	38	22	16
Louisiana	34	24	10	20	14	6	14	10	4
Maryland	56	34	22	32	13	19	24	21	3
Mississippi	47	21	26	29	9	20	18	12	6
North Carolina	127	53	74	75	17	58	52	36	16
Oklahoma	46	27	19	28	14	14	18	13	5
South Carolina	64	32	32	33	12	21	31	20	11
Tennessee	87	52	35	24	10	14	63	42	21
Texas	171	97	74	106	40	66	65	57	8
Virginia	79	47	32	39	15	24	40	32	8
West Virginia*	29	21	8	16	12	4	13	9	4

NOTE: U.S. Service Schools are not included in the totals. Three are located in SREB states: Community College of the Air Force (Alabama); U.S. Naval Academy and Uniformed Services University of Health Sciences (both in Maryland).

TABLE 11 (cont.)

Predominantly Black*			Historically Black*			
Number 1987-88	Four-Year	Two-Year	Number 1987-88	Four-Year	Two-Year	
169	104	65	95	86	9	United States
119	81	38	87	78	9	SREB States
70.4	77.9	58.5	91.6	90.7	100.0	SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
17	8	9	11	8	3	Alabama
4	3	1	4	3	1	Arkansas
5	4	1	4	4	0	Florida
18	11	7	9	9	0	Georgia
0	0	0	1	1	0	Kentucky
6	5	1	6	5	1	Louisiana
6	5	1	4	4	0	Maryland
8	5	3	8	5	3	Mississippi
16	11	5	11	11	0	North Carolina
1	1	0	1	1	0	Oklahoma
12	6	6	7	6	1	South Carolina
10	7	3	6	6	0	Tennessee
8	8	0	8	8	0	Texas
8	7	1	5	5	0	Virginia
0	0	0	2	2	0	West Virginia

*"Predominantly Black" institutions are those in which black students comprise more than 50 percent of total enrollment. "Historically Black" institutions are those founded prior to 1954 as institutions for black students. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Texas the predominantly black and historically black institutions are the same. Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia have institutions that were not founded as colleges for black students but currently have predominantly black enrollment. In Kentucky and West Virginia there are institutions that were founded as institutions for black students which are no longer predominantly black.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Digest of Education Statistics, 1989* (1989) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); SREB analysis of the NCES data tape of fall enrollments in higher education, 1988.

TABLE 12

Full-Time-Equivalent Enrollment
Public Institutions, SREB States
Fall 1989

		Type of Institution*							
		Doctoral			Master's			Two-Year	
	Total	I	II	III	I	II	Baccalaureate	I	II
SREB States	2,383,367	498,965	205,555	239,261	195,409	291,509	58,207	791,710	102,751
Alabama	149,604	36,727	8,842	12,892	11,136	24,717	1,904	37,119	16,268
Arkansas	64,228	12,365	—	—	21,259	8,361	4,851	9,637	7,754
Florida	290,021	47,360	19,171	37,638	4,904	4,208	—	151,185	25,556
Georgia	156,334	26,468	28,906	—	—	53,990	2,616	24,330	20,024
Kentucky	105,581	16,673	13,581	—	30,408	15,615	—	21,759	7,544
Louisiana	125,981	22,259	—	50,917	—	34,357	—	8,862	9,587
Maryland	124,974	27,935	—	12,987	11,225	18,093	1,495	53,240	—
Mississippi	83,771	—	32,762	9,501	—	6,028	—	35,480	—
North Carolina	199,711	37,784	9,399	13,924	35,879	11,204	6,310	85,211	—
Oklahoma	100,604	31,625	—	—	9,411	22,707	3,924	28,883	4,056
South Carolina	98,675	19,445	14,947	3,895	—	18,594	7,831	33,963	—
Tennessee	126,006	20,643	15,532	34,101	—	15,225	—	34,567	5,938
Texas	508,216	140,944	27,139	49,855	50,884	30,211	5,588	197,571	6,024
Virginia	194,659	41,534	35,276	13,551	10,747	25,632	4,496	63,422	—
West Virginia	55,001	17,204	—	—	9,557	2,567	19,192	6,480	NA

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.

An "—" in the table indicates that there is no institution of that particular type in the state.

NOTES: Totals may not equal the sums of columns or rows due to rounding. Full-time equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: 1) undergraduate credit hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15; 2) undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals undergraduate weekly contact hours divided by 30; 3) undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; 4) graduate FTE (including law students) equals graduate credit hours divided by 12. Data for the portion of Two-Year II institutions in Oklahoma governed by the State Department of Technical and Vocational Education and those in West Virginia were not reported.

SOURCE: SREB State Data Exchange.

TABLE 13

Estimated College-Going Rates of Recent High School Graduates

	Public High School Graduates 1987-88	First-Time College Freshmen Who Are Recent High School Graduates Fall 1988*	Enrollment Rate
United States	2,496,628	1,331,774	53%
SREB States	823,874	419,941	51
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.0	31.5	
Alabama	43,799	22,621	52
Arkansas	27,776	11,932	43
Florida	89,206	42,219	47
Georgia	61,765	31,765	51
Kentucky	39,484	23,008	58
Louisiana	39,058	19,764	51
Maryland	47,175	24,852	53
Mississippi	27,896	15,119	54
North Carolina	67,836	37,408	55
Oklahoma	36,145	15,596	43
South Carolina	36,300	18,175	50
Tennessee	47,904	24,359	51
Texas	171,436	89,966	52
Virginia	65,688	33,537	51
West Virginia	22,406	9,620	43

*First time freshmen who graduated from public or private high schools within the previous 12 months, adjusted for interstate migration. The figures include "home state" students attending in home state *and* those attending out-of state.

NOTES: This table illustrates one method of estimating college attendance rates based on National Center for Education Statistics data collected for the first time in the fall of 1987. "College" includes only two year and four year institutions offering an associate or higher degree.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *E.D. Tabs*, "Public Elementary and Secondary School Aggregate Nonfiscal Data by State," CS90 093 (1990); NCES, unpublished data from the fall 1988 residence and migration survey (1990).

TABLE 14

Estimated College-Going Rates by Age

	Percent of Age Group Enrolled in College, Fall 1987			
	18 to 24 Years	25 to 34 Years	35 and Over	18 and Over
United States	26.5	7.2	2.0	6.9
SREB States	23.1	6.0	1.6	5.9
Alabama	24.6	5.4	1.3	5.9
Arkansas	18.1	4.4	1.0	4.3
Florida	22.2	6.5	1.4	5.1
Georgia	19.7	4.5	1.1	5.0
Kentucky	21.0	5.5	1.3	5.4
Louisiana	21.8	4.4	1.1	5.4
Maryland	23.7	7.8	2.3	6.9
Mississippi	22.3	4.7	1.0	5.5
North Carolina	25.8	6.0	1.7	6.5
Oklahoma	25.8	7.9	2.3	7.2
South Carolina	21.6	4.2	1.1	5.3
Tennessee	22.4	5.4	1.4	5.5
Texas	24.2	6.7	1.8	6.7
Virginia	25.4	6.8	2.2	7.1
West Virginia	22.6	5.1	1.4	5.4

NOTES: This table illustrates one method of estimating college attendance rates based on National Center for Education Statistics data collected for the first time in the fall of 1987 and U.S. Bureau of the Census data. "College" includes only two-year and four-year institutions offering an associate or higher degree. The population data upon which these rates are based include all persons residing in a state more than six months a year, including college students. The enrollment counts include all students enrolled in a state, regardless of state of origin.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1024 (1988) (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office); SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tape of fall enrollment in higher education, 1987.

TABLE 15

Age Distribution of Students Enrolled in Higher Education

	Percent of Total Headcount Enrollment, Fall 1987					
	Under 18 Years	18 to 24 Years	25 to 34 Years	35 to 64 Years	65 Years and Over	Age Unknown
United States	1.6	55.7	24.1	16.0	0.8	1.7
SREB States	1.4	58.6	23.6	15.0	0.5	0.9
Alabama	1.2	62.6	20.6	12.4	0.4	2.8
Arkansas	2.4	60.1	20.9	13.6	0.5	2.5
Florida	2.2	54.4	25.0	16.6	0.9	0.9
Georgia	1.3	63.9	21.8	12.2	0.3	0.5
Kentucky	2.5	59.6	23.3	14.1	0.3	0.2
Louisiana	1.3	66.3	21.0	10.3	0.6	0.5
Maryland	0.8	52.7	26.5	18.2	1.3	0.5
Mississippi	2.4	66.2	19.0	10.5	0.3	1.6
North Carolina	2.1	60.5	21.5	14.9	0.4	0.6
Oklahoma	0.3	53.7	26.4	19.1	0.5	0.0
South Carolina	0.2	63.9	18.5	11.2	0.2	5.9
Tennessee	1.2	60.1	22.8	15.5	0.2	0.3
Texas	1.2	56.8	26.4	15.0	0.3	0.3
Virginia	1.3	56.9	23.2	17.9	0.3	0.4
West Virginia	1.7	61.0	21.0	16.1	0.1	0.2

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tape of fall enrollment in higher education, 1987.

TABLE 16

Migration of New College Students

	Net Gain or Loss of New College Students*		Percent of Home State's Students Attending College in Home State	
	1984	1988	1984	1988
United States (Average)	1,827	3,829	86	86
SREB States (Average)	4,017	3,324	88	86
Alabama	4,652	7,936	90	90
Arkansas	−377	272	84	85
Florida	6,382	5,144	87	84
Georgia	4,882	4,012	84	84
Kentucky	2,185	1,966	87	89
Louisiana	4,372	1,204	91	85
Maryland	−3,533	−6,093	79	76
Mississippi	1,101	991	91	89
North Carolina	11,833	10,815	94	92
Oklahoma	2,016	−1,600	91	86
South Carolina	2,682	3,403	90	88
Tennessee	5,191	4,575	88	85
Texas	14,452	7,191	94	94
Virginia	2,680	6,846	84	76
West Virginia	1,741	3,194	85	83

*New students entering the state to attend college minus new students leaving the state to attend college.

NOTE: New college students are those who are enrolled at the reporting institution for the first time at any of the following levels: undergraduate, graduate, first professional, or unclassified. Data for students attending U.S. Service Schools are included in the state totals. Data for foreign students are included in the 1984 state totals but are not included in the 1988 totals.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics (NCES), *Digest of Education Statistics, 1985-86* (1986)(Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office); NCES, unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 17

Total Headcount Enrollment in Higher Education

	Enrollment Fall 1988	Percent Public		Percent Change 1978 to 1988	
		1978	1988	Total	Public
United States	13,156,221	77.6	77.4	15.5	15.1
SREB States	3,836,846	84.1	84.0	23.2	23.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.2				
Alabama	199,813	87.1	88.3	23.7	25.4
Arkansas	84,313	86.2	85.3	17.0	15.8
Florida	515,149	82.5	81.6	36.6	35.1
Georgia	230,579	79.3	77.1	31.9	28.3
Kentucky	159,868	81.3	80.8	20.5	19.8
Louisiana	176,031	85.5	84.8	15.7	14.8
Maryland	248,136	87.0	85.2	15.7	13.3
Mississippi	112,872	88.7	88.6	15.7	15.5
North Carolina	332,141	78.1	80.4	26.4	30.2
Oklahoma	175,562	85.9	86.2	17.5	18.0
South Carolina	147,665	78.5	81.2	13.5	17.4
Tennessee	206,132	76.2	75.5	5.7	4.7
Texas	847,192	87.9	88.9	29.1	30.6
Virginia	321,014	87.5	84.2	24.2	19.6
West Virginia	80,379	86.5	87.6	1.7	2.9

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 18

Headcount Enrollment in Four-Year Colleges and Universities

	Enrollment Fall 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988		Percent Public	
		Total	Public	1978	1988
United States	8,300,370	13.3	12.6	67.7	67.3
SREB States	2,422,167	17.0	15.5	78.5	77.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.2				
Alabama	134,477	13.9	13.9	86.0	86.0
Arkansas	65,164	8.8	7.7	85.8	84.9
Florida	247,604	34.0	30.9	65.1	63.6
Georgia	172,252	32.2	30.1	76.5	75.3
Kentucky	121,065	8.6	6.3	82.6	80.9
Louisiana	158,000	15.3	16.3	84.0	84.7
Maryland	144,220	12.8	7.7	78.7	75.1
Mississippi	63,602	2.0	−0.3	85.8	83.9
North Carolina	199,290	24.4	24.8	70.0	70.3
Oklahoma	113,121	7.2	9.9	81.6	83.7
South Carolina	102,215	16.6	22.1	74.0	77.5
Tennessee	148,878	0.0	−4.0	72.6	69.7
Texas	482,127	16.8	16.9	81.3	81.3
Virginia	201,931	29.3	23.1	80.2	76.3
West Virginia	68,221	1.5	3.7	87.2	89.0

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 19

Headcount Enrollment in Two-Year Colleges

	Enrollment Fall 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
		Total	Public	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	4,855,851	19.5	18.3	35.7	36.9	95.5	94.6
SREB States	1,414,679	35.6	35.6	33.5	36.9	95.3	95.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.1						
Alabama	65,336	50.2	55.0	26.9	32.7	90.0	92.8
Arkansas	19,149	57.5	55.1	16.9	22.7	88.1	86.7
Florida	267,545	39.1	37.8	51.0	51.9	99.2	98.2
Georgia	58,327	30.9	23.7	25.5	25.3	87.3	82.6
Kentucky	38,803	82.4	97.9	16.0	24.3	74.4	80.7
Louisiana	18,031	18.4	3.6	10.0	10.2	98.4	86.1
Maryland	103,916	20.0	19.9	40.4	41.9	99.2	99.2
Mississippi	49,270	39.8	41.2	36.1	43.7	93.8	94.7
North Carolina	132,851	29.5	36.6	39.1	40.0	90.6	95.6
Oklahoma	62,441	42.3	34.4	29.4	35.6	96.2	90.8
South Carolina	45,450	7.2	9.3	32.6	30.8	87.8	89.5
Tennessee	57,254	24.4	28.1	23.6	27.8	87.9	90.5
Texas	365,065	50.1	49.6	37.1	43.1	99.3	98.9
Virginia	119,083	16.6	15.2	39.5	37.1	98.7	97.6
West Virginia	12,158	3.1	−1.4	14.9	15.1	83.0	79.4

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 20

*Headcount Enrollment in Predominantly and Historically Black Colleges**

	Predominantly Black*		Historically Black*	
	Total (All Races) Enrollment 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988	Total (All Races) Enrollment 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988
United States	344,825	−11.7	213,008	4.8
SREB States	206,009	1.9	190,085	4.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	59.7		89.2	
Alabama	21,594	−2.3	18,317	−9.2
Arkansas	4,346	−8.9	4,346	4.3
Florida	10,993	20.4	10,815	18.5
Georgia	22,624	39.3	14,829	1.3
Kentucky	—	—	2,218	1.0
Louisiana	23,562	29.5	23,562	29.5
Maryland	16,036	−20.3	11,196	−5.6
Mississippi	14,982	−17.9	14,982	−16.1
North Carolina	26,064	−3.2	24,465	8.5
Oklahoma	2,308	145.0	2,308	145.0
South Carolina	10,107	−12.5	8,260	0.9
Tennessee	16,349	−1.7	11,784	15.0
Texas	16,921	−8.7	16,921	−8.7
Virginia	20,123	21.1	19,086	14.9
West Virginia	—	—	6,996	17.4

*See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 21

Headcount Enrollment of First-Time Students

	First-Time Freshmen				First-Time Graduate		First-Time First Professional*	
	Enrollment 1988	Percent in Two-Year Colleges	Percent of Undergraduate 1978	Percent of Undergraduate 1988	Enrollment 1988	Percent of Graduate	Enrollment 1988	Percent of First Professional
United States	2,399,810	48.8	24.7	21.0	316,551	21.4	103,011	38.2
SREB States	696,100	45.2	25.4	20.7	85,061	21.0	21,992	29.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.0				26.9		21.3	
Alabama	43,496	46.7	28.2	24.3	3,744	21.2	951	30.1
Arkansas	18,342	29.5	27.1	23.8	1,631	27.8	456	32.3
Florida	77,129	59.9	20.9	16.8	8,053	16.9	2,170	30.2
Georgia	50,485	39.7	22.4	25.7	5,567	20.6	2,042	27.4
Kentucky	30,115	35.7	26.0	21.9	2,509	14.3	1,362	30.1
Louisiana	30,953	12.3	26.8	20.5	3,678	18.8	1,799	31.5
Maryland	31,532	53.0	27.2	14.9	6,312	19.5	1,038	27.5
Mississippi	30,291	66.9	31.6	29.8	3,125	32.5	476	27.5
North Carolina	65,230	45.3	33.7	21.9	7,100	25.4	1,742	29.3
Oklahoma	29,780	50.4	24.3	19.7	4,521	21.7	999	28.5
South Carolina	33,893	46.3	31.3	26.6	3,720	20.8	468	19.7
Tennessee	37,201	31.4	26.8	20.7	3,282	15.8	1,922	35.4
Texas	150,518	54.1	24.5	20.4	21,584	23.3	4,393	28.5
Virginia	50,566	28.8	17.3	18.3	9,236	23.8	1,843	30.5
West Virginia	16,569	21.6	24.9	23.6	999	11.2	331	25.7

* "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1988; NCES, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1978* (1979).

TABLE 22

Headcount Enrollment at the Undergraduate Level

	Enrollment Fall 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988		Percent of Total		Percent Public	
		Total	Public	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	11,407,392	16.3	16.3	86.1	86.7	79.9	79.9
SREB States	3,356,708	24.6	25.0	86.6	87.5	84.9	85.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.4						
Alabama	178,954	27.1	29.9	87.2	89.6	86.2	88.1
Arkansas	77,038	19.9	19.3	89.2	91.4	84.9	84.5
Florida	460,363	37.2	35.5	89.0	89.4	85.1	84.0
Georgia	196,093	34.5	31.4	83.4	85.0	80.1	78.2
Kentucky	137,798	29.2	29.8	80.4	86.2	80.9	81.3
Louisiana	150,771	16.5	15.2	85.0	85.7	87.7	86.7
Maryland	211,985	14.7	12.8	86.2	85.4	90.7	89.2
Mississippi	101,515	18.5	19.1	87.8	89.9	89.0	89.5
North Carolina	298,255	26.8	31.6	89.5	89.8	78.2	81.2
Oklahoma	151,250	23.0	23.0	82.3	86.2	86.6	86.6
South Carolina	127,396	11.3	15.0	88.0	86.3	77.2	79.8
Tennessee	179,882	7.5	8.0	85.8	87.3	76.0	76.3
Texas	739,128	30.4	32.1	86.4	87.2	89.0	90.1
Virginia	276,137	20.9	17.4	88.4	86.0	87.2	84.7
West Virginia	70,143	5.8	8.7	83.9	87.3	84.1	86.3

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 23

Headcount Enrollment at the Graduate Level

	Enrollment Fall 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public		Percent Non-Resident Aliens Fall 1988
		Total	Public	1978	1988	1978	1988	
United States	1,478,851	11.6	5.9	11.6	11.2	67.8	64.3	10.2
SREB States	405,163	18.5	13.9	11.0	10.6	83.1	79.9	8.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.4							
Alabama	17,699	2.0	−1.8	10.7	8.9	97.5	93.8	8.6
Arkansas	5,864	−8.4	−10.5	8.9	7.0	96.3	94.1	4.9
Florida	47,589	34.0	32.9	9.4	9.2	64.6	64.0	8.1
Georgia	27,041	15.6	7.9	13.4	11.7	86.7	79.8	9.5
Kentucky	17,548	−15.1	−18.8	15.6	11.0	92.8	83.5	3.7
Louisiana	19,544	4.0	8.8	12.3	11.1	80.1	81.7	10.4
Maryland	32,378	24.3	22.4	12.1	13.0	62.1	59.9	9.2
Mississippi	9,628	−5.2	−10.8	10.4	8.5	89.1	82.2	11.0
North Carolina	27,938	25.9	16.7	8.4	8.4	86.9	80.2	7.9
Oklahoma	20,810	52.4	61.1	9.1	11.9	86.6	88.2	10.9
South Carolina	17,888	33.9	35.0	10.3	12.1	93.0	91.7	6.8
Tennessee	20,821	−5.4	−15.6	11.3	10.1	87.8	76.4	7.8
Texas	92,638	22.7	21.1	11.5	10.9	84.9	84.0	10.7
Virginia	38,829	51.9	36.2	9.9	12.1	94.1	83.1	6.5
West Virginia	8,948	−21.9	−25.0	14.5	11.1	99.9	95.4	6.4

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 24

Headcount Enrollment at the First Professional Level*

	Enrollment Fall 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent Public	
		Total	Public	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	269,978	4.4	4.0	2.3	2.1	41.0	40.8
SREB States	74,975	11.8	8.3	2.2	2.0	58.7	56.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.8						
Alabama	3,160	−7.4	−13.6	2.1	1.6	71.2	66.4
Arkansas	1,411	1.7	−4.5	1.9	1.7	100.0	94.0
Florida	7,197	19.9	14.7	1.6	1.4	44.1	42.1
Georgia	7,445	30.9	55.2	3.3	3.2	32.9	39.0
Kentucky	4,522	−15.8	−28.0	4.0	2.8	66.7	57.0
Louisiana	5,716	43.3	38.6	2.6	3.2	49.1	47.5
Maryland	3,773	6.4	−6.3	1.7	1.5	85.9	75.7
Mississippi	1,729	−0.4	−13.5	1.8	1.5	80.3	69.8
North Carolina	5,948	12.1	29.6	2.0	1.8	35.6	41.2
Oklahoma	3,502	5.0	−1.7	2.2	2.0	62.1	58.1
South Carolina	2,381	3.8	16.2	1.8	1.6	70.0	78.3
Tennessee	5,429	−3.7	−6.6	2.9	2.6	47.1	45.7
Texas	15,426	12.3	14.1	2.1	1.8	61.3	62.3
Virginia	6,048	38.9	33.5	1.7	1.9	72.3	69.5
West Virginia	1,288	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	100.0	99.9

* "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 25

Part-Time Headcount Enrollment

	Enrollment 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988	Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent of 2-Year College Enrollment		Percent Public		Percent Women	
			1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	5,650,086	22.3	40.6	42.9	60.9	64.5	84.9	84.3	54.0	58.4
SREB States	1,561,210	36.1	36.8	40.7	56.7	60.8	91.7	90.6	54.0	58.7
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.6									
Alabama	64,384	34.2	29.7	32.2	39.4	41.6	94.3	93.1	51.0	53.3
Arkansas	24,395	25.0	27.1	28.9	48.6	50.9	95.1	93.4	57.9	63.5
Florida	262,910	54.7	45.1	51.0	58.7	65.4	90.2	89.1	54.5	58.4
Georgia	77,553	43.0	31.0	33.6	45.1	49.5	91.3	86.5	53.4	57.1
Kentucky	57,371	32.2	32.7	35.9	40.8	49.0	86.6	85.9	58.8	63.7
Louisiana	47,593	13.0	27.7	27.0	54.9	52.1	87.9	87.9	55.7	61.3
Maryland	134,152	24.9	50.1	54.1	67.6	73.4	89.5	87.6	56.3	59.8
Mississippi	25,928	7.5	24.7	23.0	26.9	25.6	85.6	84.3	56.2	63.7
North Carolina	124,182	64.4	28.7	37.4	43.6	58.9	92.4	91.7	52.5	59.9
Oklahoma	75,273	41.0	35.7	42.9	89.5	65.5	89.5	91.5	53.8	58.8
South Carolina	47,690	22.4	30.0	32.3	42.3	45.6	89.1	91.8	50.9	61.9
Tennessee	68,898	7.1	33.0	33.4	54.7	55.5	92.0	87.8	54.4	58.5
Texas	384,858	44.2	40.7	45.4	61.5	65.3	93.5	94.0	51.1	56.5
Virginia	138,460	27.5	42.0	43.1	69.2	71.9	96.2	90.9	56.6	59.6
West Virginia	27,563	−9.8	38.7	34.3	65.7	53.8	91.1	89.1	59.0	65.2

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988

TABLE 26

Headcount Enrollment of Women

	Enrollment 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988	Percent Public		Percent of Total Enrollment		Percent of 2-Year College Enrollment	
			1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	7,136,062	25.3	78.8	78.3	50.0	54.2	53.2	57.4
SREB States	2,093,743	34.6	84.8	84.8	50.0	54.6	52.1	58.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	29.3							
Alabama	105,410	30.8	86.0	87.8	49.9	52.8	51.9	54.2
Arkansas	47,594	29.3	86.3	85.9	51.1	56.4	53.5	61.8
Florida	280,797	49.5	86.4	84.7	49.8	54.5	55.1	58.7
Georgia	123,006	41.9	79.4	77.8	49.6	53.3	50.6	55.6
Kentucky	91,454	32.9	81.7	81.3	51.8	57.2	58.6	63.8
Louisiana	96,647	26.5	86.6	85.3	50.2	54.9	48.2	60.1
Maryland	139,551	21.7	87.5	85.6	53.5	56.2	57.2	59.9
Mississippi	63,970	25.3	88.1	88.1	52.3	56.7	53.0	60.7
North Carolina	185,790	40.6	78.4	81.3	50.3	55.9	50.0	59.9
Oklahoma	93,955	31.6	86.3	88.0	47.8	53.5	51.6	58.0
South Carolina	82,744	33.2	77.1	81.2	47.8	56.0	41.8	57.4
Tennessee	111,051	14.7	76.9	75.6	49.7	53.9	52.3	58.5
Texas	447,374	42.9	88.5	89.7	47.7	52.8	49.4	55.4
Virginia	179,768	31.4	87.4	84.2	53.0	56.0	54.7	59.2
West Virginia	44,632	10.8	85.8	87.4	51.0	55.5	53.8	66.7

TABLE 26 (cont.)

Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment		Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional* Enrollment		
1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988	
50.9	54.8	47.9	52.8	25.2	37.7	United States
50.7	55.0	51.5	54.4	22.6	35.9	SREB States
50.3	52.9	52.1	54.1	20.5	34.5	Alabama
51.6	56.5	52.5	61.6	22.2	32.7	Arkansas
50.4	55.1	47.9	51.3	26.4	39.5	Florida
49.9	53.7	54.5	55.5	21.3	36.5	Georgia
53.2	57.6	58.7	61.4	17.9	30.5	Kentucky
50.4	55.6	54.9	56.5	22.6	32.0	Louisiana
54.3	57.2	51.4	52.0	25.6	36.6	Maryland
53.0	57.4	51.9	53.7	21.0	28.6	Mississippi
50.7	56.3	52.4	56.1	23.4	38.3	North Carolina
51.3	54.1	55.7	52.7	21.9	34.3	Oklahoma
47.3	55.4	57.1	63.5	19.1	31.7	South Carolina
50.5	54.5	50.5	54.8	20.9	30.3	Tennessee
48.5	53.3	46.3	51.2	24.0	39.4	Texas
53.7	56.5	51.6	55.3	24.6	38.4	Virginia
50.6	55.2	57.2	61.2	17.9	34.2	West Virginia

*"First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, and osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988.

TABLE 27

Headcount Enrollment of Black Students

	Total Black Enrollment 1988	Percent Change 1978 to 1988			Percent Women	Percent of All Races Enrollment		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
		Total	Men	Women	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	1,123,935	6.4	−3.5	13.9	61.0	9.3	8.5	9.9	9.1
SREB States	511,327	13.2	4.5	21.2	61.3	14.5	13.3	15.4	14.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	45.5								
Alabama	38,978	9.3	6.5	11.2	60.7	22.1	19.5	23.4	20.6
Arkansas	11,359	5.8	−4.8	13.7	61.3	14.9	13.5	15.8	14.2
Florida	48,244	13.7	8.2	17.3	62.4	11.3	9.4	11.5	9.7
Georgia	42,848	31.9	27.3	35.2	59.6	18.6	18.6	19.7	19.9
Kentucky	9,296	4.2	−3.3	10.4	57.9	6.7	5.8	7.7	6.2
Louisiana	41,213	21.2	10.3	28.4	63.8	22.3	23.4	23.8	25.2
Maryland	39,505	5.5	−0.5	9.3	63.2	17.5	15.9	18.7	17.2
Mississippi	30,367	6.2	38.3	13.1	62.8	29.3	26.9	30.6	28.1
North Carolina	57,985	11.4	−4.7	24.7	61.4	19.8	17.5	20.9	18.4
Oklahoma	11,548	27.0	16.9	36.5	55.6	6.1	6.6	6.9	7.0
South Carolina	29,166	5.6	−15.7	23.4	63.7	21.2	19.8	22.7	21.1
Tennessee	28,434	−4.8	−21.5	2.0	61.0	15.3	13.8	16.2	14.4
Texas	75,478	21.6	7.0	34.5	58.7	9.5	8.9	10.1	9.4
Virginia	44,030	18.0	3.9	28.2	62.9	14.4	13.7	15.1	14.4
West Virginia	2,876	−12.0	−11.0	−13.0	47.7	4.1	3.6	4.5	3.8

TABLE 27 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First Professional Enrollment*		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		Percent in Predominantly Black Colleges**		Percent in Historically Black Colleges**		
1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988	
5.8	4.1	4.4	5.3	41.9	41.5	29.4	24.0	16.6	15.4	United States
9.8	6.4	5.2	6.6	36.8	36.9	39.2	34.0	35.0	30.9	SREB States
14.5	11.2	5.7	6.9	30.7	33.9	53.9	47.3	49.6	41.4	Alabama
7.9	5.9	4.5	5.2	18.6	25.6	37.0	31.9	34.0	31.9	Arkansas
9.9	6.6	3.2	4.4	53.3	49.7	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.6	Florida
14.0	11.3	7.5	9.9	23.8	28.2	46.5	43.0	42.2	31.4	Georgia
3.2	3.2	1.8	2.8	27.5	29.6	14.3	0.0	14.3	9.9	Kentucky
15.5	13.8	6.6	8.9	13.5	11.8	51.3	52.9	51.3	52.9	Louisiana
10.1	8.6	6.3	9.3	44.4	44.8	43.3	31.7	26.1	22.8	Maryland
22.2	18.3	4.6	5.6	34.5	40.2	61.3	46.8	59.9	46.8	Mississippi
11.6	10.0	7.0	7.3	43.1	40.7	44.5	37.7	39.6	35.9	North Carolina
13.6	4.0	1.5	4.0	38.2	39.7	10.4	10.8	10.4	10.8	Oklahoma
11.3	11.7	4.0	6.1	46.1	37.4	37.1	32.4	29.1	27.0	South Carolina
9.3	8.4	12.6	12.9	30.8	30.1	43.5	41.0	30.1	31.2	Tennessee
5.7	5.5	3.8	4.3	43.5	48.3	24.7	18.2	24.7	18.2	Texas
9.9	9.7	3.8	7.1	38.3	33.0	41.7	40.4	41.7	38.4	Virginia
2.3	2.1	1.0	2.1	12.7	11.8	0.0	0.0	34.9	25.8	West Virginia

*"First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

**See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, 1978 and 1988; NCES, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education 1978* (1979).

TABLE 28

Headcount Enrollment of Hispanic Students

	Total Hispanic Enrollment 1988	Percent Increase 1978 to 1988	Percent Women		Percent of All Races Enrollment		Percent of Undergraduate Enrollment	
			1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988
United States	833,388	54.0	50.9	55.8	4.8	6.3	5.1	6.8
SREB States	203,418	73.8	48.1	53.8	3.8	5.3	4.0	5.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	24.4							
Alabama	1,121	113.5	37.5	40.8	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.5
Arkansas	365	36.7	46.8	55.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Florida	54,306	101.0	51.0	54.7	7.2	10.5	7.5	10.9
Georgia	2,336	157.8	34.9	45.2	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.0
Kentucky	683	74.7	44.5	48.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Louisiana	3,283	61.1	45.8	47.5	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.9
Maryland	4,310	113.6	51.0	52.9	0.9	1.7	1.0	1.8
Mississippi	316	141.2	39.7	46.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3
North Carolina	2,249	120.1	44.9	48.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.7
Oklahoma	2,526	113.2	43.0	49.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.5
South Carolina	863	159.9	35.2	50.2	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Tennessee	1,164	75.6	42.5	49.1	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6
Texas	125,778	59.3	47.5	54.3	12.0	14.8	12.8	15.9
Virginia	3,783	162.5	50.5	53.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.2
West Virginia	335	100.6	42.5	40.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4

TABLE 28 (cont.)

Percent of Graduate Enrollment		Percent of First-Professional Enrollment*		Percent in Two-Year Colleges		
1978	1988	1978	1988	1978	1988	
2.5	3.3	2.7	4.6	48.5	47.8	United States
2.3	3.0	2.1	3.6	51.2	53.8	SREB States
0.3	0.7	0.2	0.7	13.9	20.8	Alabama
0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	18.4	24.7	Arkansas
4.2	6.8	5.1	10.3	59.7	59.3	Florida
0.3	1.1	0.7	1.9	29.9	24.4	Georgia
0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	11.3	26.4	Kentucky
1.3	1.5	1.3	2.1	15.3	17.8	Louisiana
0.7	1.2	0.8	1.7	48.3	45.9	Maryland
0.1	0.3	0.2	0.9	26.7	47.8	Mississippi
0.4	0.7	0.3	0.8	40.7	40.4	North Carolina
0.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	39.7	37.0	Oklahoma
0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	32.5	37.7	South Carolina
0.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	25.2	23.8	Tennessee
7.1	7.2	6.4	8.4	50.9	54.9	Texas
0.4	0.7	0.3	1.0	50.5	47.7	Virginia
0.2	0.4	0.2	1.3	25.1	6.6	West Virginia

* "First Professional" includes enrollments in chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of fall enrollments in higher education, and 1988.

TABLE 29

Medical School Enrollment

	Medicine								Osteopathic Medicine	
	Total		Women		First-Year Students*		In Residency Training**			
	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Total 1988-89	First-Year Students 1988-89
United States	65,081	−2.0	23,501	10.4	16,749	−1.4	66,271	25.1	6,614	1,780
SREB States	20,271	−2.2	6,822	11.6	5,373	−0.6	18,405	31.3	1,297	342
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	31.1		29.0		32.1		27.8		19.6	19.2
Alabama	924	0.2	285	30.7	240	7.6	821	33.3	—	—
Arkansas	539	0.6	152	28.8	152	8.6	407	39.4	—	—
Florida	1,425	−0.9	514	19.0	351	−2.2	1,693	49.8	402	111
Georgia	1,452	5.8	500	24.7	386	7.8	1,297	27.2	—	—
Kentucky	851	−6.9	296	1.4	225	0.4	873	32.1	—	—
Louisiana	1,649	−1.4	524	3.6	441	0.5	1,165	8.5	—	—
Maryland	1,727	1.6	555	13.7	441	−0.5	1,383	58.1	—	—
Mississippi	389	−24.2	99	−27.2	104	−11.9	310	3.7	—	—
North Carolina	1,809	−0.5	644	14.0	466	1.7	1,978	47.8	—	—
Oklahoma†	684	−19.1	201	−21.8	182	−21.9	619	−3.1	271	73
South Carolina	822	−4.0	249	3.3	210	−9.9	625	NA	—	—
Tennessee	1,523	−11.5	507	0.8	429	−3.8	1,547	29.0	—	—
Texas	4,375	−0.3	1,533	11.1	1,182	−0.4	3,983	25.5	391	94
Virginia	1,589	5.9	586	37.9	417	3.0	1,385	8.5	—	—
West Virginia	513	−1.7	177	15.7	147	6.5	319	20.4	233	64

A "—" indicates there is no osteopathic medical school in the state.

"NA" indicates incomplete data were available for 1984-85.

*Includes students repeating the first year.

**The total number of residents in accredited residency programs supervised by faculty of United States medical schools.

†Oral Roberts University School of Medicine was closed in 1989-90.

TABLE 29 (cont.)

State Residents Entering U.S. Medical Schools††						
Entering Students		Per 100,000 Population		Per 1,000 Bachelor's Degrees		
1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	
15,723	−3.4	6.3	−10.0	15.7	−7.1	United States
4,828	0.2	5.7	−6.8	17.0	−4.7	SREB States
30.7		90.2		108.0		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
221	−6.4	5.3	−11.7	13.8	−2.8	Alabama
144	1.4	6.0	−1.6	20.6	5.1	Arkansas
510	14.9	4.1	−2.4	16.2	4.5	Florida
374	11.6	5.7	−1.7	19.6	1.6	Georgia
222	−4.3	5.9	−4.8	19.0	−5.0	Kentucky
331	−2.4	7.3	−3.9	20.4	−7.7	Louisiana
401	11.7	8.6	3.6	23.9	7.7	Maryland
130	−11.0	4.9	−12.5	14.1	−17.1	Mississippi
326	−1.8	4.9	−10.9	13.1	−5.1	North Carolina
154	−14.0	4.7	−13.0	11.4	−20.8	Oklahoma
194	−15.7	5.5	−21.4	15.4	−22.2	South Carolina
259	−7.5	5.2	−13.3	15.0	−5.1	Tennessee
1,088	5.9	6.2	−4.6	18.9	−1.6	Texas
354	−11.5	5.8	−19.4	14.8	−15.9	Virginia
120	−13.7	6.4	−9.9	16.0	−14.0	West Virginia

†† Does not include students entering schools of osteopathic medicine.

SOURCES: American Medical Association, *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Vol. 254, No. 12 (1985) and Vol. 264, No. 7 (1990); American Association of Colleges of Osteopathic Medicine, *1989 Annual Statistical Report* (1989).

TABLE 30

Nursing School Enrollments

	Enrollment All Levels		Entry-Level Students*		Admissions		Percent of Total Enrollment** 1987-88		
	1987-88	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1987-88	1987-88	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1987-88	1987-88	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1987-88	Men	Black	Hispanic
United States	227,951	−12.6	184,924	−15.2	94,269	−20.3	6.2	10.3	2.7
SREB States	69,520	−7.0	60,912	−9.0	32,380	−15.0	6.4	14.2	2.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	30.5		32.9		34.3				
Alabama	4,437	−20.9	4,003	−20.7	2,003	−34.8	7.0	24.6	0.4
Arkansas	2,228	5.6	2,170	7.0	1,327	16.1	7.9	15.3	0.4
Florida	7,129	−5.5	5,877	−8.1	3,651	−14.5	6.5	15.9	7.0
Georgia	3,873	−1.5	3,532	−4.4	2,075	−29.7	6.0	15.3	0.6
Kentucky	4,663	−1.3	3,801	2.1	1,879	−13.8	5.2	3.4	0.3
Louisiana	5,737	13.8	5,462	14.3	1,558	−24.4	6.7	18.2	0.8
Maryland	3,247	−19.7	2,629	−26.8	1,449	−37.4	5.1	16.8	1.3
Mississippi	2,861	−4.3	2,720	−3.3	1,440	−21.1	7.1	26.6	0.3
North Carolina	5,638	−13.1	5,086	−11.2	2,881	−4.2	4.7	11.8	0.2
Oklahoma	2,489	−2.1	2,243	−5.6	1,335	12.9	6.2	3.7	1.1
South Carolina	3,045	−2.7	2,664	−3.1	1,239	−28.1	3.6	16.8	0.5
Tennessee	5,743	−15.6	4,726	−24.6	2,848	−8.1	6.0	13.2	0.4
Texas	11,256	0.6	10,082	−0.8	5,631	2.1	9.5	10.6	12.5
Virginia	4,955	−12.8	4,139	−17.3	2,149	−17.0	4.2	14.8	0.8
West Virginia	2,219	−25.0	1,778	−30.5	915	−29.2	5.5	1.8	0.0

*Excludes diploma and associate degree nursing graduates enrolled in baccalaureate programs.

**Data for men and minority students are based on information reported by 427 of 475 programs representing 79 percent of total enrollment in SREB states.

SOURCE: National League for Nursing, *Nursing Student Census, 1989* (1990) (New York: National League for Nursing).

Associate Degrees *(Tables 32-34)*

The number of associate degrees and other awards for less than four years of study is declining—4 percent fewer nationally, and 2 percent fewer in the SREB region in the late 1980s than in the mid-1980s. The number of associate degrees granted declined in 10 SREB states.

The proportion of associate degrees going to women continues to increase. Women receive over 60 percent of the associate degrees in eight SREB states.

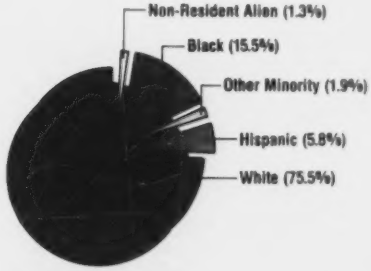
The number of associate degrees awarded annually to black students increased about 7 percent in the SREB states in the late 1980s, but was nearly unchanged nationwide. The share of associate degrees awarded in the region to black students rose to 16 percent of the total. Hispanic students receive about 6 percent of associate degrees in the SREB region.

Bachelor's Degrees *(Tables 35-38)*

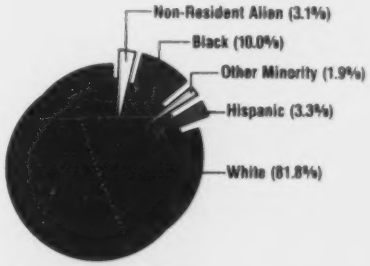
The nation's colleges and universities award one million bachelor's degrees annually, a figure that has shown little change in recent years. Women earn about 52 percent of bachelor's degrees.

Fewer black students receive bachelor's degrees in seven SREB states compared to the mid-1980s. The share of bachelor's degrees earned by black students fell to 6 percent of the total nationally and to 10 percent of the total in the SREB region. Half of the bachelor's degrees

Associate and Bachelor's Degrees
Public and Private Colleges and Universities
SREB States 1986-87



Associate* (169,046)



Bachelor's (284,563)

*"Associate" degrees include other formal awards of less than four years.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87

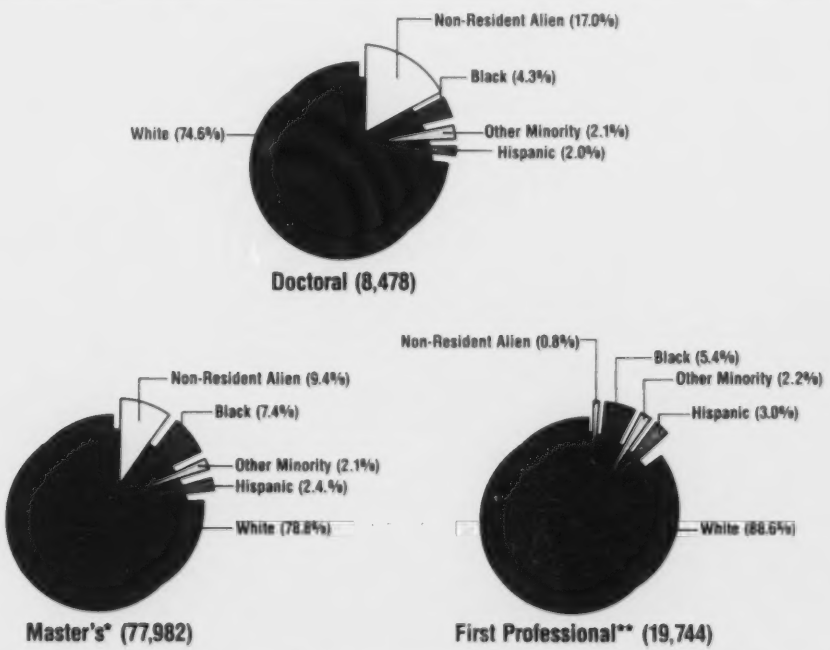
awarded to black students in the SREB region were in predominantly or historically black colleges and universities. Hispanic students receive about 3 percent of the bachelor's degrees awarded in the SREB states.

After years of growth from the late 1970s to the mid-1980s, the number of bachelor's degrees in the sciences and technologies and in the health professions began to fall by the late 1980s. Degrees in business and management continued to grow and to account for the largest number of bachelor's degrees.

After declining in the mid-1980s, the number of bachelor's degrees in the humanities rose 23 percent by the late 1980s. The number in the social and behavioral sciences also increased 5 percent nationally and 8 percent in the SREB region after years of decline dating back to the late 1970s.

The decline in bachelor's degrees in education continued, but at a reduced rate. For every 10 bachelor's degrees in education awarded in the late 1970s, nine degrees were awarded in the late 1980s.

Graduate and First Professional Degrees
Public and Private Colleges and Universities
SREB States 1986-87



* "Master's" degrees include post baccalaureate and post-master's certificates, and education specialist degrees.
** "First Professional" degrees include chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87.

Master's Degrees *(Tables 39-42)*

Nationally, the number of master's degrees and other post-graduate awards below the doctorate resumed growth between the mid- and late 1980s. The growth rate in the SREB region (3 percent) was below the national growth rate of 5 percent. The share of master's degrees awarded to women continues to rise. Women receive about 55 percent of the SREB region's master's degrees; their national share is 51 percent.

The number of master's degrees awarded to black students continues to decline, falling 3 percent from the mid- to late 1980s. Black students receive about 7 percent of the region's master's degrees and 5 percent of those awarded in the United States. Foreign nationals attending universities in the United States receive about one of 10 of the master's degrees.

After declining from the late 1970s, the number of master's degrees granted in humanities, in the social and behavioral sciences, and in education grew from the mid- to late 1980s. Education is by far the largest field of study for master's degrees, accounting for 28 percent of the national total and 35 percent of the regional total.

Doctoral Degrees *(Tables 43-46)*

Public and private universities in the United States awarded 4 percent more doctorates in the late 1980s than in the mid-1980s. In the SREB region, the growth rate was higher (6 percent). Women receive about 35 percent of the doctoral degrees nationwide and about 37 percent in the SREB states.

Nationally, just over 1,000 doctorates each year are awarded to black students—12 percent fewer than in the mid-1980s. The number awarded in the SREB region represents 36 percent of the nation's total. Nationally, almost one of five doctoral degrees are earned by foreign nationals; about 17 percent of those awarded in the SREB region.

For the first time since the late 1970s, the number of doctorates in the nation awarded in the humanities and in the social and behavioral sciences rose from the mid- to late 1980s. Doctoral degrees in education continued to decline nationwide, but increased in the SREB region.

The number of doctorates in business and management have had the biggest percentage increase (27 percent) since the mid-1980s. However, business and management still has the smallest share of total doctorates compared to the other major subject areas.

First Professional Degrees *(Tables 47-49)*

Reversing a long-term trend, the annual number of law, medicine, and other first professional degrees declined about 5 percent in the mid- to late 1980s. Women receive about one-third of first professional degrees.

More black students—10 percent more nationally and 6 percent more regionally—receive first professional degrees than in the mid-1980s.

TABLE 31

Degrees and Other Awards Conferred Public Postsecondary Education Institutions, 1988-89

	Total	Associate*	Bachelor's	Master's**	Doctoral
SREB States	493,071	190,029	221,951	62,614	7,205
Alabama	29,108	9,971	14,240	4,049	341
Arkansas	13,879	5,875	5,811	1,754	96
Florida	77,117	46,962	23,069	5,450	703
Georgia	31,951	10,289	14,744	5,693	587
Kentucky	21,437	7,798	9,762	2,960	228
Louisiana	33,476	16,131	13,524	2,838	282
Maryland	24,421	7,509	12,819	2,900	439
Mississippi	15,709	6,285	7,034	1,853	245
North Carolina	38,779	14,429	18,287	4,786	610
Oklahoma	20,112	5,291	11,020	2,891	335
South Carolina	19,578	6,154	9,523	3,108	294
Tennessee	31,152	15,345	11,336	3,481	320
Texas	89,595	26,784	44,927	13,500	1,866
Virginia	36,830	9,228	19,924	5,760	747
West Virginia	9,927	1,978	5,931	1,591	112

*Includes all awards for less than four years of study.

** Includes post-baccalaureate and post-master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

TABLE 31 (cont.)

Law	Medicine	Dentistry	Veterinary Medicine	Other First Professional†	
5,519	3,583	957	731	482	SREB States
148	205	45	77	32	Alabama
218	125	—	—	—	Arkansas
535	198	59	77	64	Florida
343	161	53	77	4	Georgia
366	198	91	—	34	Kentucky
328	250	48	75	—	Louisiana
486	145	114	—	9	Maryland
132	100	31	29	—	Mississippi
291	215	74	71	16	North Carolina
220	141	46	69	99	Oklahoma
235	207	38	—	19	South Carolina
252	221	77	56	64	Tennessee
1,132	1,001	163	123	99	Texas
713	300	81	77	—	Virginia
120	116	37	—	42	West Virginia

A "—" indicates not applicable.

†"Other First Professional" includes degrees in chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, podiatry, and post baccalaureate pharmacy degrees.

SOURCE: SREB-State Data Exchange.

TABLE 32

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Men and Women Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1986-87
United States	593,677	261,335	332,342	−3.9	55.0	56.0
SREB States	169,272	72,184	97,088	−1.7	56.6	57.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.5	27.6	29.2			
Alabama	12,049	5,449	6,600	1.6	55.3	54.8
Arkansas	3,429	1,197	2,232	35.6	63.4	65.1
Florida	39,433	17,800	21,633	−3.4	54.1	54.9
Georgia	10,490	4,262	6,228	32.8	60.6	59.4
Kentucky	5,999	2,133	3,866	−35.4	65.5	64.4
Louisiana	3,301	1,267	2,034	−0.7	63.8	61.6
Maryland	8,595	3,212	5,383	−5.7	60.8	62.6
Mississippi	6,583	2,503	4,080	−3.9	62.2	62.0
North Carolina	17,236	7,090	10,146	−0.3	56.4	58.9
Oklahoma	6,357	3,505	2,852	25.4	50.1	44.9
South Carolina	6,222	2,377	3,845	−9.2	59.3	61.8
Tennessee	6,642	2,318	4,324	−9.5	60.0	65.1
Texas	29,891	13,927	15,964	−2.8	52.7	53.4
Virginia	10,228	4,196	6,032	2.4	55.3	59.0
West Virginia	2,817	948	1,869	−11.4	63.2	66.3

*Includes all awards for less than four years of study.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other formal awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 33

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Black Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87					
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black** Institutions	Percent in Historically Black** Institutions	Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent of Total Associate Degrees†	
					1984-85	1986-87
United States	54,070	15.9	2.0	0.0	8.8	9.5
SREB States	25,907	15.5	4.1	6.6	14.1	15.5
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	47.9					
Alabama	3,260	34.3	13.7	24.2	22.1	27.1
Arkansas	907	1.5	1.5	102.5	17.7	28.5
Florida	3,829	0.3	0.1	16.8	8.0	10.0
Georgia	2,178	46.0	0.2	69.1	16.3	21.5
Kentucky	354	0.0	3.7	−84.3	24.2	5.9
Louisiana	810	16.3	16.3	−1.7	24.8	24.6
Maryland	1,253	28.5	0.0	17.8	11.7	14.6
Mississippi	2,097	14.5	14.5	8.1	28.3	31.8
North Carolina	3,474	10.2	0.4	10.1	18.3	20.2
Oklahoma	298	0.0	0.0	−0.7	5.9	4.7
South Carolina	1,513	24.3	0.2	−10.8	24.7	24.3
Tennessee	991	31.8	4.8	6.9	12.6	14.9
Texas	3,666	1.1	1.1	10.0	10.8	12.3
Virginia	1,182	1.1	1.1	10.7	10.7	12.1
West Virginia	95	0.0	24.2	−8.7	3.3	3.4

*Includes all awards for less than four years of study.

**See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

† These proportions are calculated from the total of associate degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 32 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 34

Associate Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			
	Hispanic		Non-Resident Alien	
	Number	Percent of Total Associate Degrees**	Number	Percent of Total Associate Degrees**
United States	31,376	5.5	5,753	1.0
SREB States	9,687	5.8	2,183	1.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	30.9		37.9	
Alabama	45	0.4	117	1.0
Arkansas	109	3.4	27	0.8
Florida	3,146	8.2	834	2.2
Georgia	118	1.2	148	1.5
Kentucky	23	0.4	23	0.4
Louisiana	123	3.7	21	0.6
Maryland	105	1.2	96	1.1
Mississippi	57	0.9	5	0.1
North Carolina	111	0.6	69	0.4
Oklahoma	84	1.3	387	6.1
South Carolina	167	2.7	19	0.3
Tennessee	31	0.5	14	0.2
Texas	5,473	18.3	335	1.1
Virginia	89	0.9	64	0.7
West Virginia	6	0.2	24	0.9

*Includes all awards for less than four years of study.

**These proportions are calculated from the total of associate degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 32 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87.

TABLE 35

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1986-87
United States	1,003,532	485,003	518,529	1.3	50.9	51.7
SREB States	284,711	135,437	149,274	1.2	51.5	52.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	28.4	27.9	28.8			
Alabama	15,975	7,525	8,450	−2.2	51.5	52.9
Arkansas	7,036	3,382	3,654	−1.6	50.5	51.9
Florida	31,430	15,577	15,853	0.5	48.7	50.4
Georgia	19,103	8,841	10,262	3.8	51.7	53.7
Kentucky	11,707	5,406	6,301	1.2	51.8	53.8
Louisiana	16,221	7,932	8,289	0.9	50.7	51.1
Maryland	16,760	7,507	9,253	6.8	54.0	55.2
Mississippi	9,173	4,275	4,898	6.1	52.9	53.4
North Carolina	24,919	11,459	13,460	−0.4	53.0	54.0
Oklahoma	13,545	6,885	6,660	1.9	47.8	49.2
South Carolina	12,547	5,873	6,674	1.0	52.6	53.2
Tennessee	17,329	8,553	8,776	1.8	50.3	50.6
Texas	57,438	27,804	29,634	1.7	51.4	51.6
Virginia	24,010	10,685	13,325	0.2	55.3	55.5
West Virginia	7,518	3,733	3,785	−4.8	49.3	50.3

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87

TABLE 36

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Black Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees**	
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black* Institutions	Percent in Historically Black* Institutions		1984-85	1986-87
United States	55,103	30.9	28.9	−4.3	5.8	5.6
SREB States	28,405	49.8	49.8	−0.9	10.2	10.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	51.5					
Alabama	2,422	57.1	57.1	−3.7	15.4	15.2
Arkansas	535	38.9	38.9	−26.7	10.2	7.6
Florida	2,248	39.0	39.0	−3.8	7.5	7.2
Georgia	2,621	54.2	50.8	4.5	13.6	13.7
Kentucky	468	0.0	15.2	14.7	3.5	4.0
Louisiana	2,786	64.5	64.5	3.1	16.8	17.2
Maryland	1,877	41.0	39.3	6.5	11.2	11.2
Mississippi	2,004	64.0	64.0	1.3	22.9	21.8
North Carolina	3,536	62.3	62.3	−4.1	14.7	14.2
Oklahoma	608	21.1	21.1	5.0	4.4	4.5
South Carolina	1,867	50.8	50.8	3.3	14.5	14.9
Tennessee	1,576	43.5	42.3	−8.7	10.1	9.1
Texas	3,085	32.7	32.7	−1.9	5.6	5.4
Virginia	2,554	56.6	56.6	0.2	10.6	10.6
West Virginia	218	0.0	31.7	−4.8	2.9	2.9

*See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

**These proportions are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 35 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 37

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

1986-87

	Hispanic		Non-Resident Alien	
	Number	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees*	Number	Percent of Total Bachelor's Degrees*
United States	38,196	3.9	28,592	2.9
SREB States	9,249	3.3	8,698	3.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	24.2		30.4	
Alabama	61	0.4	329	2.1
Arkansas	28	0.4	229	3.3
Florida	2,642	8.4	1,462	4.7
Georgia	183	1.0	431	2.3
Kentucky	44	0.4	125	1.1
Louisiana	307	1.9	1,039	6.4
Maryland	257	1.5	407	2.4
Mississippi	15	0.2	107	1.2
North Carolina	147	0.6	395	1.6
Oklahoma	114	0.8	784	5.8
South Carolina	60	0.5	180	1.4
Tennessee	79	0.5	365	2.1
Texas	5,087	8.9	2,344	4.1
Virginia	198	0.8	340	1.4
West Virginia	27	0.4	161	2.1

*These proportions are calculated from the total of bachelor's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 35 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistic data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87.

TABLE 38

Bachelor's Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields
Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technology	
	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87
United States	116,504	23.2	184,090	4.7	234,002	−3.4
SREB States	27,249	23.0	47,557	7.8	64,177	−3.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.4		25.8		27.4	
Alabama	1,077	6.7	2,258	2.8	3,721	−5.2
Arkansas	894	104.1	695	−16.6	1,364	−18.4
Florida	2,946	38.9	5,329	3.1	[illegible]	−3.5
Georgia	1,773	18.8	3,116	4.0	4,636	−1.6
Kentucky	1,006	21.2	1,921	8.7	2,552	−11.0
Louisiana	1,828	122.7	2,179	7.7	4,017	−8.4
Maryland	2,015	41.4	3,227	8.4	3,333	6.9
Mississippi	517	16.4	1,155	4.1	2,147	6.5
North Carolina	2,702	−1.7	6,077	8.1	5,165	−4.4
Oklahoma	968	12.8	1,764	12.4	3,103	−6.7
South Carolina	1,585	42.0	2,062	6.5	2,583	−2.7
Tennessee	1,734	6.5	2,996	7.5	4,173	−4.6
Texas	4,595	13.7	8,284	19.8	13,536	−1.1
Virginia	3,178	12.1	5,551	4.5	5,426	−5.0
West Virginia	431	22.4	943	4.5	1,545	−11.1

NOTES: The broad subject areas were defined as follows: *humanities* (foreign languages, letters, liberal arts and general studies, philosophy and religion, theology, and visual and performing arts); *social and behavioral sciences* (area and ethnic studies, home economics, vocational home economics, psychology, protective services, public affairs, social sciences); *sciences and technologies* (agribusiness and agriculture, agricultural sciences, renewable natural resources, architecture and environmental design, computer and information sciences, engineering and engineering-related technologies, life sciences, mathematics, physical sciences, science technologies, construction trades, mechanics and repairs, precision production); *business and management* (business and management, business and office, marketing and distribution, transportation and moving); *education*; *health professions* (allied health, health sciences). Excluded were degrees in communications, communications technologies, consumer and personal and miscellaneous services, military sciences, military technologies, multi-interdisciplinary studies, parks and recreation, law, and library science.

TABLE 38 (cont.)

Business and Management		Education		Health Professions		
Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	
246,534	3.4	89,858	−0.7	64,399	−1.8	United States
76,968	2.5	32,626	−2.9	17,373	−4.4	SREB States
31.2		36.3		27.0		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
4,484	−8.0	2,082	21.1	1,313	−10.8	Alabama
1,898	1.2	1,424	−1.5	463	−5.7	Arkansas
9,773	1.2	2,750	−8.0	1,613	−11.5	Florida
5,362	10.3	2,049	−3.0	1,070	−1.0	Georgia
2,834	4.7	1,566	2.5	905	10.2	Kentucky
4,153	2.9	1,942	8.9	1,273	3.9	Louisiana
3,445	9.0	949	16.7	1,032	−4.7	Maryland
2,780	6.8	1,382	4.3	715	7.8	Mississippi
5,911	−1.2	2,320	−12.4	1,474	−6.0	North Carolina
3,695	1.2	2,436	4.1	842	−2.8	Oklahoma
3,612	5.6	1,433	−17.5	765	21.6	South Carolina
4,711	9.0	1,907	0.2	914	−13.5	Tennessee
16,789	1.9	7,275	−8.6	3,080	−10.2	Texas
5,639	3.1	1,799	−5.6	1,303	−2.0	Virginia
1,882	−7.0	1,312	−6.2	611	−4.7	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87

TABLE 39

Master's Degrees Awarded to Men and Women Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1986-87
United States	301,583	148,274	153,309	5.0	50.0	50.8
SREB States	78,482	35,459	43,023	2.8	53.6	54.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	26.0	23.9	28.1			
Alabama	4,068	1,664	2,404	−7.0	51.8	59.1
Arkansas	1,920	775	1,145	10.9	57.7	59.6
Florida	9,212	4,537	4,675	7.1	49.9	50.7
Georgia	6,428	2,651	3,777	2.6	58.0	58.8
Kentucky	3,387	1,343	2,044	−0.9	60.9	60.3
Louisiana	4,029	1,869	2,160	−1.7	56.2	53.6
Maryland	5,378	2,459	2,919	3.1	51.7	54.3
Mississippi	2,157	1,008	1,149	−5.0	54.3	53.3
North Carolina	5,834	2,472	3,362	10.3	56.1	57.6
Oklahoma	3,935	1,854	2,081	5.5	50.6	52.9
South Carolina	3,269	1,184	2,085	6.7	59.5	63.8
Tennessee	4,053	1,697	2,356	−1.9	57.1	58.1
Texas	17,278	8,552	8,726	0.8	49.7	50.5
Virginia	5,778	2,683	3,095	10.9	54.4	53.6
West Virginia	1,756	711	1,045	−1.3	57.6	59.5

* "Master's Degrees" include post baccalaureate and post master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 40

Master's Degrees* Awarded to Black Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87					
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black** Institutions	Percent in Historically Black** Institutions	Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent of Total Master's Degrees† 1984-85	1986-87
United States	13,538	20.7	17.3	−3.0	5.0	4.7
SREB States	5,741	36.2	36.2	−2.6	7.8	7.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	42.4					
Alabama	528	48.9	48.9	8.0	11.2	13.0
Arkansas	123	0.0	0.0	−23.6	9.3	6.4
Florida	528	8.1	8.1	−5.2	6.5	5.8
Georgia	594	38.4	38.4	−8.0	10.3	9.2
Kentucky	87	0.0	1.1	−15.5	3.0	2.6
Louisiana	469	53.1	53.1	−14.3	13.3	11.6
Maryland	389	37.8	37.8	−10.8	8.4	7.2
Mississippi	408	64.2	64.2	−15.4	21.3	18.9
North Carolina	535	43.9	43.9	7.4	9.4	9.2
Oklahoma	133	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.6	3.4
South Carolina	354	37.0	37.0	6.6	10.8	10.8
Tennessee	328	24.4	24.4	29.1	6.1	8.1
Texas	742	32.9	32.9	−7.0	4.8	4.4
Virginia	484	41.3	41.3	13.9	8.2	8.4
West Virginia	39	0.0	0.0	11.4	2.0	2.2

*"Master's Degrees" include post baccalaureate and post master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

**See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

†These proportions are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 39 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 41

Master's Degrees* Awarded in Selected Fields Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technology	
	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87
United States	24,538	11.9	39,791	1.2	52,334	5.3
SREB States	5,520	7.4	8,900	3.2	13,070	7.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	22.5		22.4		25.0	
Alabama	127	33.7	480	−29.6	551	4.2
Arkansas	138	76.9	177	0.0	357	−0.6
Florida	361	4.0	960	2.0	1,281	11.7
Georgia	186	24.8	594	9.8	990	5.2
Kentucky	356	13.7	490	−3.2	455	14.3
Louisiana	323	−2.1	501	15.4	684	1.9
Maryland	425	2.4	989	2.8	1,012	18.8
Mississippi	98	−28.5	226	−2.6	410	2.2
North Carolina	437	20.4	685	10.1	951	9.6
Oklahoma	161	19.3	450	−4.9	549	−8.8
South Carolina	267	7.2	246	2.9	455	−4.8
Tennessee	322	7.3	474	−2.1	617	3.2
Texas	1,732	1.6	1,679	9.5	3,235	3.1
Virginia	493	7.4	782	23.1	1,276	30.1
West Virginia	94	40.3	167	4.4	247	−2.4

* "Master's Degrees" include post baccalaureate and post master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

NOTES: See notes to Table 38 for subject area definitions.

TABLE 41 (cont.)

Business and Management		Education		Health Professions		
Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	
72,780	7.1	79,400	3.9	19,072	8.8	United States
16,083	0.0	26,620	0.9	4,996	10.4	SREB States
22.1		33.5		26.2		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
686	−34.3	1,752	11.5	413	9.8	Alabama
170	1.2	936	14.6	88	10.0	Arkansas
3,102	14.7	2,756	−2.2	466	47.5	Florida
1,229	−9.2	2,891	1.7	367	30.6	Georgia
316	−5.1	1,479	−5.8	153	2.7	Kentucky
688	−8.1	1,295	−12.7	325	3.8	Louisiana
1,212	6.0	897	−10.8	482	5.7	Maryland
318	−9.4	925	−3.5	108	−12.9	Mississippi
1,035	14.1	1,985	10.9	481	1.9	North Carolina
791	1.0	1,662	17.7	159	−4.8	Oklahoma
404	−7.3	1,575	10.9	215	55.8	South Carolina
600	−8.7	1,692	−3.1	246	2.9	Tennessee
4,153	1.0	4,434	−4.2	1,053	17.7	Texas
1,168	2.3	1,570	6.9	346	−14.8	Virginia
211	11.1	771	−8.3	94	−18.3	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 42

Master's Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			
	Hispanic		Non-Resident Alien	
	Number	Percent of Total Master's Degrees**	Number	Percent of Total Master's Degrees**
United States	8,024	2.8	28,820	10.1
SREB States	1,872	2.4	7,326	9.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.3		25.4	
Alabama	18	0.4	220	5.4
Arkansas	8	0.4	76	4.0
Florida	480	5.2	868	9.5
Georgia	63	1.0	527	8.2
Kentucky	23	0.7	186	5.5
Louisiana	93	2.3	504	12.5
Maryland	80	1.5	567	10.5
Mississippi	9	0.4	152	7.0
North Carolina	41	0.7	328	5.6
Oklahoma	34	0.9	636	16.2
South Carolina	5	0.2	220	6.7
Tennessee	12	0.3	239	5.9
Texas	955	5.7	2,287	13.6
Virginia	45	0.8	388	6.7
West Virginia	6	0.3	128	7.3

*"Master's Degrees" include post baccalaureate and post master's certificates and Education Specialist degrees.

**These proportions are calculated from the total of master's degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 39 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87.

TABLE 43

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Men and Women Public and Private Universities

	1986-87			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1986-87
United States	34,226	22,108	12,118	3.8	34.1	35.4
SREB States	8,546	5,393	3,153	6.0	35.9	36.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	25.0	24.4	26.0			
Alabama	279	164	115	5.7	44.7	41.2
Arkansas	112	81	31	−12.5	31.3	27.7
Florida	1,109	658	451	12.9	38.1	40.7
Georgia	654	407	247	−8.3	36.6	37.8
Kentucky	281	212	69	10.2	21.6	24.6
Louisiana	301	185	116	17.6	27.7	38.5
Maryland	690	418	272	−0.9	44.0	39.4
Mississippi	272	181	91	11.0	34.7	33.5
North Carolina	788	503	285	13.1	36.3	36.2
Oklahoma	342	205	137	−15.3	30.2	40.1
South Carolina	266	177	89	18.8	29.5	33.5
Tennessee	576	333	243	−3.7	38.8	42.2
Texas	2,079	1,360	719	13.1	34.9	34.6
Virginia	687	440	247	6.2	34.5	36.0
West Virginia	110	69	41	−4.3	37.4	37.3

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 44

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Black Students Public and Private Universities

	1986-87					
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black* Institutions	Percent in Historically Black* Institutions	Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent of Total to Black Students** 1984-85	1986-87
United States	1,016	11.2	11.2	−12.0	3.6	3.1
SREB States	364	18.7	18.7	0.3	4.6	4.3
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	35.8					
Alabama	15	0.0	0.0	−25.0	7.6	5.4
Arkansas	2	0.0	0.0	−50.0	3.1	1.8
Florida	63	0.0	0.0	12.5	5.8	5.7
Georgia	67	56.7	56.7	19.6	7.8	10.2
Kentucky	5	0.0	0.0	−16.7	2.4	1.8
Louisiana	9	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.0
Maryland	27	11.1	11.1	−18.2	4.7	3.9
Mississippi	20	5.0	5.0	0.0	8.2	7.4
North Carolina	27	0.0	0.0	−12.9	4.4	3.4
Oklahoma	8	0.0	0.0	−27.3	2.7	2.3
South Carolina	18	38.9	38.9	157.1	3.1	6.8
Tennessee	30	20.0	20.0	−18.9	6.2	5.2
Texas	52	25.0	25.0	6.1	2.8	2.6
Virginia	19	0.0	0.0	−17.4	3.6	2.8
West Virginia	2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	1.8

*See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

**These proportions are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 43 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 45

Doctoral Degrees Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students Public and Private Universities

1986-87

	Hispanic		Non-Resident Alien	
	Number	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees*	Number	Percent of Total Doctoral Degrees*
United States	906	2.8	6,358	19.4
SREB States	173	2.0	1,439	17.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	19.1		22.6	
Alabama	1	0.4	47	16.9
Arkansas	0	0.0	12	10.7
Florida	65	5.9	140	12.6
Georgia	4	0.6	123	18.8
Kentucky	2	0.7	37	13.2
Louisiana	5	1.7	58	19.4
Maryland	9	1.3	132	19.1
Mississippi	1	0.4	28	10.3
North Carolina	6	0.8	83	10.5
Oklahoma	6	1.8	71	20.8
South Carolina	1	0.4	50	18.8
Tennessee	4	0.7	63	10.9
Texas	62	3.1	461	22.9
Virginia	6	0.9	113	16.4
West Virginia	1	0.9	21	19.1

*These proportions are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 43 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87.

TABLE 46

Doctoral Degrees Awarded in Selected Fields
Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	Humanities		Social and Behavioral Sciences		Sciences and Technology	
	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87
United States	4,109	3.2	6,980	4.9	13,157	6.8
SREB States	877	0.3	1,395	−0.5	3,009	10.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	21.3		20.0		22.9	
Alabama	6	−45.5	28	−20.0	103	22.6
Arkansas	1	−83.3	13	18.2	50	0.0
Florida	67	39.6	250	4.2	267	10.3
Georgia	91	3.4	102	−8.9	203	3.6
Kentucky	105	2.9	34	−15.0	70	7.7
Louisiana	45	−26.2	40	14.3	121	27.4
Maryland	68	0.0	131	−3.7	270	8.4
Mississippi	17	−15.0	48	29.7	72	35.8
North Carolina	101	34.7	130	−8.5	380	14.8
Oklahoma	18	−43.8	53	23.3	124	−6.1
South Carolina	22	15.8	17	−45.2	113	7.6
Tennessee	52	−31.6	113	−1.7	140	−10.3
Texas	240	6.7	277	−1.8	784	19.1
Virginia	44	4.8	145	14.2	292	3.2
West Virginia	0	NA	14	−12.5	20	−39.4

NA indicates not applicable.

NOTE: See notes to Table 38 for subject area definitions.

TABLE 46 (cont.)

Business and Management		Education		Health Professions		
Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Number 1986-87	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	
1,096	26.6	6,911	−3.4	1,213	1.2	United States
394	26.7	2,288	3.2	395	7.9	SREB States
35.9		33.1		32.6		SREB States as a Percent of U.S.
13	62.5	96	−6.8	30	42.9	Alabama
15	−25.0	33	−19.5	0	NA	Arkansas
39	25.8	400	9.6	19	−32.1	Florida
37	8.8	206	−15.2	13	−43.5	Georgia
7	40.0	37	32.1	21	61.5	Kentucky
19	35.7	52	44.4	20	33.3	Louisiana
8	14.3	132	−0.8	68	−17.1	Maryland
23	15.0	105	0.0	4	−33.3	Mississippi
18	38.5	116	17.2	27	17.4	North Carolina
10	−44.4	120	−22.6	12	−25.0	Oklahoma
27	42.1	77	54.0	10	NA	South Carolina
31	72.2	226	3.2	7	−12.5	Tennessee
119	48.8	469	6.3	136	21.4	Texas
19	18.8	167	9.9	14	40.0	Virginia
9	12.5	52	8.3	14	55.6	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 47

First Professional* Degrees Awarded to Men and Women Public and Private Universities

	1986-87			Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent Women	
	Total	Men	Women		1984-85	1986-87
United States	72,120	46,841	25,279	−4.6	32.8	35.1
SREB States	19,761	13,217	6,544	−4.3	30.9	33.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	27.4	28.2	25.9			
Alabama	797	586	211	−6.8	29.9	26.5
Arkansas	319	226	93	−9.9	24.6	29.2
Florida	2,105	1,310	795	15.5	37.3	37.8
Georgia	1,990	1,347	643	2.3	30.6	32.3
Kentucky	1,113	794	319	−13.1	27.6	28.7
Louisiana	1,392	942	450	−8.5	30.9	32.3
Maryland	968	612	356	7.7	35.5	36.8
Mississippi	461	338	123	−7.8	22.6	26.7
North Carolina	1,620	1,042	578	−2.5	31.2	35.7
Oklahoma	999	691	308	−2.1	30.3	30.8
South Carolina	738	553	185	11.6	22.1	25.1
Tennessee	1,305	950	355	−11.9	25.8	27.2
Texas	4,028	2,553	1,475	−12.9	31.6	36.6
Virginia	1,597	1,039	558	−3.3	34.6	34.9
West Virginia	329	234	95	−9.1	29.3	28.9

* "First Professional" includes chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 48

First Professional Degrees* Awarded to Black Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87					
	Total	Percent in Predominantly Black** Institutions	Percent in Historically Black** Institutions	Total Percent Change 1984-85 to 1986-87	Percent of Total to Black Students†	
					1984-85	1986-87
United States	3,341	18.5	17.9	10.3	4.2	4.7
SREB States	1,070	32.1	30.4	5.6	5.1	5.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	32.0					
Alabama	28	39.3	39.3	−41.7	5.6	3.5
Arkansas	14	0.0	0.0	27.3	3.1	4.4
Florida	56	16.1	16.1	27.3	2.4	2.7
Georgia	157	56.1	43.9	−6.0	8.6	7.9
Kentucky	29	0.0	0.0	38.1	1.6	2.6
Louisiana	125	51.2	51.2	16.8	7.0	9.0
Maryland	102	0.0	0.0	88.9	6.0	10.5
Mississippi	23	0.0	0.0	−32.4	6.8	5.0
North Carolina	126	36.5	36.5	8.6	7.0	7.8
Oklahoma	15	0.0	0.0	−11.8	1.7	1.5
South Carolina	21	0.0	0.0	75.0	2.6	2.8
Tennessee	117	58.1	58.1	−20.4	9.9	9.0
Texas	157	21.7	21.7	4.7	3.6	3.9
Virginia	96	25.0	25.0	17.1	5.0	6.0
West Virginia	4	0.0	0.0	33.3	0.8	1.2

* "First Professional" includes chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

**See notes for Table 11 for definitions. "Historically Black" institutions are included in the "Predominantly Black" category if, and only if, black students are more than 50 percent of their current enrollment.

† These proportions are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 47 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCES: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1984-85 and 1986-87.

TABLE 49

First Professional Degrees* Awarded to Hispanic and Non-Resident Alien Students Public and Private Colleges and Universities

	1986-87			
	Hispanic		Non-Resident Alien	
	Number	Percent of Total First Professional Degrees**	Number	Percent of Total First Professional Degrees**
United States	2,491	3.5	872	1.2
SREB States	583	3.0	166	0.8
SREB States as a Percent of U.S.	23.4		19.0	
Alabama	3	0.4	1	0.1
Arkansas	0	0.0	0	0.0
Florida	192	9.1	10	0.5
Georgia	26	1.3	39	2.0
Kentucky	4	0.4	12	1.1
Louisiana	28	2.0	10	0.7
Maryland	12	1.2	6	0.6
Mississippi	2	0.4	4	0.9
North Carolina	9	0.6	7	0.4
Oklahoma	14	1.4	4	0.4
South Carolina	2	0.3	15	2.0
Tennessee	5	0.4	9	0.7
Texas	270	6.7	39	1.0
Virginia	14	0.9	9	0.6
West Virginia	2	0.6	1	0.3

*"First Professional" includes chiropractic, dentistry, law, medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, professional theology, and veterinary medicine degrees.

**These proportions are calculated from the total of doctoral degrees by race/ethnic group, which are somewhat smaller than the totals reported in Table 47 because the race/ethnicity of some graduates is unknown.

SOURCE: SREB analysis of National Center for Education Statistics data tapes of earned degrees and other awards, 1986-87.

Sources of Revenue *(Table 50 and Graph)*

In the 1980s, the revenues of public colleges and universities doubled, but they receive a smaller percentage of their budgets from state appropriations—3 percentage points less—and a correspondingly larger share from student tuition and fees. Had the proportions remained at their 1980 levels, $459 million more in state funds would have been spent to support higher education.

Total State Funds *(Tables 52-53)*

State funding of higher education in the SREB states in the 1980s increased at a faster rate than in the nation and reached $13 billion. Most recently, increases of 18 percent in Maryland, 10 percent in North Carolina, and 17 percent in Texas led the region.

The SREB region devotes a larger share of state tax revenues to higher education than does the nation as a whole and has for many years, but in the mid-1980s the share of state taxes for higher education fell from 17 percent to 15 percent.

State and Local Funds Per Student *(Table 51)*

At the end of the 1980s, the SREB average state general operating funds per full-time-equivalent student ranged from $3,300 per student in community colleges to about $5,200 per student in doctoral-granting universities.

Federal Funds *(Tables 58-59)*

The federal government provides over $4 billion to public and private colleges and universities in the SREB states for student aid, research, health services, and institutional development; $1 for every $3 of state funds. The Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services account for about two-thirds of these federal funds. Funds for higher education from the Department of Defense grew the fastest among all federal funding agencies in the 1980s.

Federal support for research and development in colleges and universities in the SREB states exceeds $2 billion. Thirty public or private universities in the region are among the nation's top 100 recipients of federal research and development support.

Total Revenues and Expenditures *(Table 54-57 and 60)*

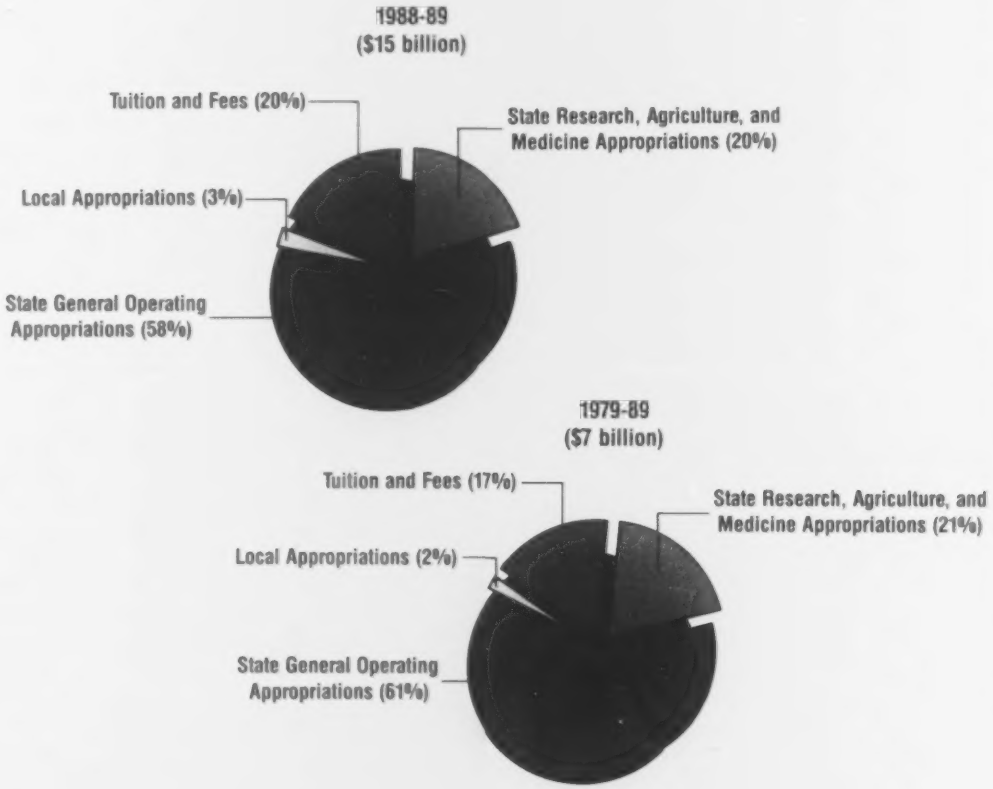
Public higher education is a "billion dollar business" in 11 SREB states. When all sources of higher education revenues are combined, public and private colleges and universities in the 15 SREB states have budgets of well over $30 billion.

From the beginning of the decade to the late 1980s, total revenues for private higher education grew faster than those for public higher education.

Among the major categories of higher education expenditures, instruction generally accounts for about one-third in the SREB states; research, 10 percent; public service, 5 percent; and academic support, student services, and administration, about 20 percent.

In the 1980s, expenditures for large college and university library collections in the SREB states grew at about 82 percent of the national rate.

Changes in the Sources of Unrestricted Revenues*
Public Higher Education
SREB States



*Unrestricted revenues are the sum of state funds, tuition and fees, and local funds.
SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1989* (1989) (Washington, D.C.: Research Associates of Washington).

TABLE 50

Financial Ratios
Public Institutions

	Tuition and Fees as a Percent of Unrestricted Revenues*				Adjusted State Appropriations** as a Percent of Unrestricted Revenues*			
	1979-80	1982-83	1985-86	1988-89	1979-80	1982-83	1985-86	1988-89
United States	17.8	19.9	19.9	21.0	63.2	61.0	61.1	60.2
SREB States	16.6	16.9	17.7	19.9	60.8	60.8	60.1	57.8
Alabama	21.4	23.3	17.8	21.8	58.4	57.2	63.1	54.8
Arkansas	18.3	20.0	17.7	21.7	59.4	58.1	61.8	55.8
Florida	17.7	17.7	15.9	15.1	66.3	67.7	67.6	69.2
Georgia	15.3	15.8	17.2	18.8	67.5	68.4	66.2	64.8
Kentucky	15.8	18.7	20.1	21.2	60.7	58.5	58.2	54.6
Louisiana	13.9	15.3	19.7	29.5	61.3	60.0	56.6	45.7
Maryland	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.6	53.8	52.0	50.7	49.7
Mississippi	20.2	20.0	21.1	23.5	54.2	52.6	49.3	49.7
North Carolina	13.3	13.0	10.5	11.4	64.5	64.7	67.1	66.3
Oklahoma	14.7	11.2	11.7	18.7	58.8	68.1	65.1	60.4
South Carolina	14.9	21.0	21.3	23.2	60.3	54.4	54.8	54.0
Tennessee	19.2	22.0	20.5	20.5	67.3	65.4	65.3	64.6
Texas	13.6	11.0	15.0	18.1	56.1	58.2	55.2	52.0
Virginia	20.5	24.3	25.1	26.0	64.6	61.2	59.5	56.8
West Virginia	14.5	21.2	21.5	22.4	61.8	57.0	56.5	55.8

* "Unrestricted Revenues" are the sum of state appropriations, local appropriations, and tuition and fees revenues.

** "Adjusted State Appropriations" exclude sums for research, agriculture, and medicine.

SOURCE: D. Kent Halstead, *State Profiles: Financing Public Higher Education 1978 to 1989* (1989) (Washington, D.C. Research Associates of Washington).

TABLE 51

State and Local Educational and General Appropriations* and Appropriations per Full-Time-Equivalent Student Public Colleges and Universities

	Appropriations 1989-90 (000s)	Appropriations per FTE Student by Type of Institution**			
		Doctoral Universities			
		I	II	III	All Doctoral
SREB States	$10,172,333	$5,707	$5,104	$4,342	$5,230
Alabama	540,659	4,415	4,126	3,839	4,244
Arkansas	242,859	4,797	—	—	4,797
Florida	1,530,484	7,346	7,311	7,128	7,261
Georgia	717,100	6,347	5,863	—	6,094
Kentucky	386,215	4,476	4,445	—	4,462
Louisiana	407,417	3,953	—	2,820	3,165
Maryland	636,088	8,049	—	7,222	7,786
Mississippi	285,774	—	4,135	3,361	3,961
North Carolina	988,373	7,158	5,693	4,917	6,422
Oklahoma	344,709	4,541	—	—	4,541
South Carolina	414,067	5,451	4,949	5,075	5,217
Tennessee	545,361	6,211	5,063	4,160	4,962
Texas	2,210,419	5,671	4,774	3,335	5,025
Virginia	755,198	5,093	4,861	4,097	4,853
West Virginia	167,606	3,709	—	—	3,709

A "—" in the table indicates that there is no institution of that particular type in the state.
"NA" indicates that data were not available.

*These figures represent operating appropriations of state and local tax funds for educational and general purposes including staff benefits. Local tax funds are provided only to Two-Year I institutions in Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Texas, South Carolina, and Virginia, and to Two-Year II institutions in Georgia. Excluded are dollars appropriated for capital outlay and debt service, non-instructional community service activities, cooperative extension and experiment stations, medicine and health professions education programs including teaching hospitals and schools of veterinary medicine, statewide student financial aid programs, amounts for statewide coordinating and governing boards, and funds for private higher education institutions. Tennessee appropriations include amounts for Centers of Excellence, Centers of Emphasis, vocational improvements, instruction and research equipment, and interest income from the Chairs of Excellence program. Beginning in 1988-89, the data for Texas include for the first time general revenue funds used to match employee contributions to the state retirement plans, the available "university fund" amounts used for current operations at three universities, and overhead on sponsored research, and exclude "higher education assistance fund" amounts not used for current operations. In West Virginia approximately one-fourth of regular student fees ($25,500,000) are dedicated by law to capital improvements. In South Carolina a portion of tuition and fees revenues are dedicated to debt retirement. The inability to use these revenues for operating expenses, as is the case in most states, results in higher levels of state appropriations and, to some extent, may suggest that state support per student is higher than it is.

**Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.

TABLE 51 (cont.)

Appropriations Per FTE Student by Type of Institution**

Master's Universities			Baccalaureate Colleges & Universities	Two-Year Institutions		
I	II	All Master's		I	II	
$4,029	$3,670	$3,814	$3,556	$3,327	$5,241	SREB States
3,719	3,595	3,634	2,104	2,203	4,701	Alabama
3,683	3,552	3,646	3,799	3,086	3,529	Arkansas
7,060	6,847	6,962	—	3,708	5,871	Florida
—	3,450	3,450	2,996	3,217	5,354	Georgia
3,896	3,987	3,927	—	1,949	3,724	Kentucky
—	2,750	2,750	—	2,402	6,264	Louisiana
4,462	4,688	4,602	5,965	3,261	—	Maryland
—	4,062	4,062	—	2,646	—	Mississippi
5,445	5,508	5,460	7,000	3,458	—	North Carolina
2,513	2,851	2,752	3,553	2,937	3,442	Oklahoma
—	3,967	3,967	3,365	3,363	—	South Carolina
—	4,263	4,263	—	3,058	4,383	Tennessee
3,607	3,534	3,580	3,299	3,833	8,183	Texas
3,081	3,471	3,355	3,172	2,844	—	Virginia
3,016	3,560	3,131	2,637	2,351	NA	West Virginia

NOTES: Totals may not equal the sums of columns or rows due to rounding. Full time equivalent enrollments (FTE) are calculated according to the following procedure: 1) undergraduate credit-hour FTE equals undergraduate credit hours divided by 15; 2) undergraduate contact-hour FTE equals undergraduate weekly contact hours divided by 30; 3) undergraduate FTE equals the sum of undergraduate credit-hour and contact-hour FTE; 4) graduate FTE (including law students) equals graduate credit hours divided by 12. Data for the portion of Two-Year II institutions in Oklahoma governed by the State Department of Technical and Vocational Education and those in West Virginia were not reported.

SOURCE: SREB State Data Exchange.

TABLE 52

Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Higher Education-Related Operating Expenses*

	Appropriations 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Change		Average Annual Percent Increase	
		1988-89 to 1989-90	1979-80 to 1989-90	1967-70 to 1979-80	1979-80 to 1989-90
United States	$39,337,633	8.7	105.9	12.0	7.4
SREB States	13,094,472	9.3	113.9	13.9	8.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.3				
Alabama	776,641	1.8	125.3	18.4	8.9
Arkansas	301,200	5.2	77.5	13.9	6.4
Florida	1,567,712	6.3	141.1	12.9	9.2
Georgia	884,669	8.9	129.7	12.1	8.7
Kentucky	550,182	6.1	83.4	12.3	6.3
Louisiana	522,912	8.3	58.5	12.9	5.0
Maryland	823,348	18.4	154.3	13.7	9.9
Mississippi	432,971	1.7	85.2	16.6	6.8
North Carolina	1,458,516	9.7	151.4	13.1	9.7
Oklahoma	453,090	9.1	98.0	14.5	7.6
South Carolina	612,508	6.2	91.2	19.1	6.8
Tennessee	727,449	7.9	116.8	14.6	8.2
Texas	2,624,288	16.8	99.5	15.4	7.7
Virginia	1,107,480	7.2	149.4	14.4	9.7
West Virginia	251,505	−0.4	59.1	11.3	4.8

*State appropriations reported in this table exclude dollars for capital outlay and debt service. Also excluded are monies from sources other than state tax funds including all monies from federal sources, local sources, and student fees. The amounts also include funds for medical and health programs, state-level student financial aid programs, state funds for private higher education, and state funds for higher education coordinating or governing boards.

SOURCES: Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1989-90* (1990) (Washington, D.C.: National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges); "Grapevine," Center for Higher Education, Illinois State University, unpublished revisions, March 1989.

TABLE 53

Higher Education-Related State Appropriations As a Percent of State Taxes

	1967-68	1972-73	1977-78	1982-83	1987-88
United States	11.6	12.5	13.6	14.1	12.9
SREB States	11.6	13.2	15.2	17.0	14.6
Alabama	10.8	12.2	19.6	17.4	16.9
Arkansas	13.3	10.8	13.6	14.8	13.8
Florida	11.2	12.1	13.0	14.6	11.9
Georgia	11.5	13.1	13.9	14.9	13.1
Kentucky	12.6	13.7	11.2	14.1	13.6
Louisiana	12.8	12.3	12.2	16.5	13.6
Maryland	8.7	10.9	11.7	12.5	10.5
Mississippi	10.0	14.7	17.1	19.3	17.0
North Carolina	11.5	13.5	17.9	19.7	18.5
Oklahoma	10.6	11.8	13.2	14.6	12.3
South Carolina	8.2	12.7	16.6	17.1	15.2
Tennessee	10.9	12.8	15.6	16.7	16.6
Texas	14.8	16.4	19.5	22.6	16.6
Virginia	9.1	13.3	14.2	16.6	14.9
West Virginia	13.9	13.7	14.1	13.1	13.6

SOURCES: M.M. Chambers and Edward R. Hines, *Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education 1967-68* (1967), *1972-73* (1972), *1977-78* (1977), *1982-83* (1982), and *1987-88* (1987) (Washington, DC: National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges); U.S. Bureau of the Census, *State Government Finances in 1973* (1975), *1978* (1980), *1983* (1985), and *1988* (1989) (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office).

TABLE 54

Total Current Funds Revenues

	Public Higher Education			Private Higher Education		
		Percent Change			Percent Increase	
	1986-87 (000s)	1985-86 to 1986-87	1979-80 to 1986-87	1986-87 (000s)	1985-86 to 1986-87	1979-80 to 1986-87
United States	$70,487,901	5.4	81.6	$39,857,142	10.3	102.4
SREB States	22,060,015	4.6	85.1	8,007,140	15.8	112.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	31.3			20.1		
Alabama	1,480,539	2.4	90.8	211,953	7.9	92.4
Arkansas	589,989	4.9	81.5	88,493	9.5	102.4
Florida	2,093,078	12.0	91.4	926,738	18.3	128.4
Georgia	1,446,368	11.7	113.6	922,585	22.6	159.4
Kentucky	1,045,691	7.4	67.3	224,659	4.5	101.5
Louisiana	1,129,202	2.4	80.6	407,528	9.3	123.7
Maryland	1,258,972	7.3	78.3	1,029,952	12.0	113.6
Mississippi	769,599	−1.0	53.7	78,011	7.5	76.2
North Carolina	2,041,689	7.5	103.0	1,155,128	36.1	117.4
Oklahoma	876,494	−2.8	71.9	215,442	11.1	81.1
South Carolina	1,020,041	3.9	80.3	247,152	19.0	98.4
Tennessee	1,256,320	10.4	108.4	796,317	7.7	92.5
Texas	4,550,706	−2.1	78.5	1,169,934	13.0	104.9
Virginia	2,086,402	9.1	98.4	455,150	8.8	111.6
West Virginia	414,923	3.3	36.0	78,098	2.1	55.0

NOTE: The totals may not equal the sum of the columns due to rounding.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Year 1980" and "Fiscal Year 1987" unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 55

Percent Distribution of Current Funds Revenues Public Institutions

1986-87

	Tuition and Fees	Appropriations		Government Contracts & Grants		Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals*	Other
		State*	Local	Federal	Other			
United States	14.5	41.1	3.2	10.4	2.4	10.0	8.4	9.9
SREB States	13.1	44.6	1.6	9.9	2.3	11.1	6.4	11.0
Alabama	12.3	39.1	0.4	11.8	1.6	7.9	18.4	8.6
Arkansas	11.8	44.9	0.0	8.9	1.8	10.9	8.0	13.7
Florida	13.0	57.1	0.0	9.7	3.3	8.5	0.0	8.4
Georgia	13.5	46.7	1.2	11.0	2.3	8.4	8.2	8.7
Kentucky	12.8	44.3	0.3	7.0	3.4	9.4	10.2	12.7
Louisiana	16.6	41.1	0.2	8.8	2.4	13.6	7.1	10.3
Maryland	19.4	41.1	6.9	12.6	3.6	10.4	0.0	6.1
Mississippi	14.8	36.2	2.8	12.8	1.9	12.2	9.5	9.7
North Carolina	8.3	51.9	2.1	9.9	1.3	14.1	0.0	12.4
Oklahoma	8.9	39.7	0.3	9.4	4.6	24.2	0.0	12.9
South Carolina	14.5	43.7	1.2	9.0	0.4	11.4	11.0	8.8
Tennessee	13.0	44.4	0.0	10.8	2.4	9.4	11.3	8.8
Texas	12.2	44.9	3.5	9.8	2.2	9.8	2.1	15.6
Virginia	16.0	34.9	0.0	8.6	1.3	11.9	17.6	9.5
West Virginia	12.6	51.3	0.2	8.9	2.6	15.8	0.0	8.7

*The "State Appropriations" percents are lower than previously published figures and the "Hospitals" percents are larger. Beginning with the 1986-87 finance survey the amounts for gifts, grants, appropriations, research revenues, and endowment incomes used for hospitals previously reported under "State Appropriations," began to be reported under "Hospitals."

NOTES: "Auxiliary Enterprises" include those essentially self supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, or staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. Note that not all states (North Carolina, for example) support teaching hospitals through higher education budgets. "All Other" includes federal appropriations (other than contracts and grants); private gifts, grants and contracts; endowment income; sales and services of educational activities; independent operations; and other sources.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education: Fiscal Year 1987," unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 56

Total Current Funds Expenditures

	Public Higher Education			Private Higher Education		
		Percent Change			Percent Increase	
	1986-87 (000s)	1985-86 to 1986-87	1979-80 to 1986-87	1986-87 (000s)	1985-86 to 1986-87	1979-80 to 1986-87
United States	$69,449,281	6.7	82.7	$39,575,338	13.0	106.7
SREB States	21,929,700	7.4	90.6	7,885,710	17.0	116.2
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	31.6			19.9		
Alabama	1,450,287	6.0	93.0	201,143	0.2	86.7
Arkansas	578,197	4.7	88.8	85,172	6.8	96.2
Florida	2,035,723	10.6	93.1	905,746	20.3	129.9
Georgia	1,429,588	11.4	113.6	930,219	30.1	175.4
Kentucky	1,034,221	11.3	70.9	220,756	5.9	105.0
Louisiana	1,121,030	3.3	83.0	384,252	6.8	118.7
Maryland	1,236,691	13.1	75.6	1,019,224	12.5	114.0
Mississippi	756,297	1.0	54.7	77,297	9.7	68.8
North Carolina	2,005,545	8.9	102.8	1,144,450	33.6	115.7
Oklahoma	865,389	−0.9	72.6	206,367	12.1	92.6
South Carolina	1,019,024	4.4	90.9	241,917	16.5	98.5
Tennessee	1,323,198	18.7	127.3	788,546	11.9	99.4
Texas	4,600,657	3.0	92.4	1,152,046	13.4	113.5
Virginia	2,065,100	11.0	102.8	446,948	12.1	111.6
West Virginia	408,754	4.1	36.8	81,628	5.1	51.5

NOTE: The totals may not equal the sum of the columns due to rounding.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1980" and "Fiscal Year 1987" unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 57

Percent Distribution of Current Funds Expenditures Public Institutions

1986-87

	Instruction	Research	Public Service	Educational and General Support	Plant Operation and Maintenance	Auxiliary Enterprises	Hospitals	All Other
United States	33.3	8.9	3.9	20.0	7.4	10.5	8.6	7.4
SREB States	33.5	9.5	4.8	19.2	7.5	11.6	7.1	6.7
Alabama	28.4	9.6	5.5	16.4	6.2	7.9	18.2	8.0
Arkansas	34.2	7.7	5.3	16.1	6.6	11.9	8.5	9.7
Florida	37.0	11.0	3.9	26.9	7.9	8.8	0.0	4.6
Georgia	34.6	14.0	6.2	19.0	7.9	7.5	8.3	2.6
Kentucky	30.7	7.1	7.6	19.6	6.8	9.1	9.2	9.9
Louisiana	29.9	9.4	6.4	17.9	7.6	14.4	7.1	7.2
Maryland	34.2	9.4	2.3	22.4	8.6	10.8	3.0	9.4
Mississippi	30.7	8.1	4.7	16.8	7.3	13.0	9.1	10.3
North Carolina	38.7	8.2	7.9	18.0	7.7	13.5	0.0	5.9
Oklahoma	33.4	7.8	4.7	12.4	7.5	24.4	0.0	9.7
South Carolina	30.3	6.9	6.8	20.4	7.4	12.7	11.1	4.6
Tennessee	33.8	12.6	5.5	17.5	6.1	8.7	10.7	5.2
Texas	34.9	10.2	3.0	19.6	9.0	11.7	4.3	7.3
Virginia	29.6	7.7	3.2	18.0	5.3	11.7	19.2	5.3
West Virginia	33.6	6.8	4.3	20.2	9.2	17.4	0.0	8.3

NOTES: "Educational and General Support" includes academic support, student services, and institutional support. "Auxiliary Enterprises" include those essentially self supporting operations which exist to furnish a service to students, faculty, and staff, and which charge a fee that is directly related to, although not necessarily equal to, the cost of the service. Examples are residence halls, food services, college stores, and intercollegiate athletics. Note that not all states (North Carolina, for example) support teaching hospitals through higher education budgets. "All Other" includes scholarships and fellowships, education and general transfers, and independent operations.

SOURCES: National Center for Education Statistics, "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, Fiscal Year 1987," unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 58

Federal Funds Pledged to Universities and Colleges

1987-88 (000s)

	Federal Funds Total	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other*
United States	$14,073,069	$1,385,779	$4,874,524	$4,770,586	$1,102,070	$1,940,110
SREB States	4,150,004	667,475	1,457,612	1,264,140	169,053	591,724
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	29.5	48.2	29.9	26.5	15.3	30.5
Alabama	249,118	11,454	101,365	82,737	5,516	48,046
Arkansas	84,001	515	57,996	8,292	1,300	15,898
Florida	358,838	46,213	143,515	99,503	20,462	49,145
Georgia	299,505	66,004	87,026	88,190	13,589	44,696
Kentucky	124,882	1,140	75,340	21,977	2,955	23,470
Louisiana	199,174	5,712	105,420	48,414	4,910	34,718
Maryland	761,456	416,344	71,903	206,925	25,820	40,464
Mississippi	146,500	12,342	90,770	9,989	1,292	32,107
North Carolina	412,890	15,117	119,052	210,898	19,564	48,259
Oklahoma	127,973	1,685	76,889	13,827	4,349	31,223
South Carolina	126,927	4,081	68,554	23,090	5,351	25,851
Tennessee	235,424	8,264	89,984	92,435	7,427	37,314
Texas	720,480	66,942	249,480	270,509	41,355	92,194
Virginia	233,223	10,634	81,908	76,603	13,922	50,156
West Virginia	69,613	1,028	38,410	10,751	1,241	18,183

*"All Other" includes U.S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Energy, Interior, Transportation, and Labor as well as the Environmental Protection Agency, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Agency for International Development, Housing and Urban Development, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

NOTE: Data for Maryland include funds allocated to Johns Hopkins University for the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

TABLE 58 (cont.)

Percent Change 1979-80 to 1987-88						
Federal Funds Total	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Health and Human Services	National Science Foundation	All Other	
69.2	149.3	72.1	−59.8	51.7	59.1	United States
86.0	179.6	78.8	81.7	53.5	59.2	SREB States
89.2	678.7	62.0	87.9	129.8	126.9	Alabama
80.3	26.2	106.8	41.6	3.0	44.1	Arkansas
96.5	540.9	64.9	104.6	17.5	120.7	Florida
82.6	217.9	93.9	119.0	47.1	−8.5	Georgia
57.2	215.8	67.9	54.2	8.1	36.5	Kentucky
107.4	285.2	121.6	71.7	104.7	112.3	Louisiana
112.6	146.7	78.8	89.4	96.2	50.8	Maryland
84.2	1923.3	82.8	−10.3	0.8	90.5	Mississippi
77.6	299.6	59.0	108.2	44.2	23.9	North Carolina
87.2	−37.7	123.4	33.0	55.3	72.9	Oklahoma
67.3	220.1	72.3	26.6	29.1	107.9	South Carolina
54.0	302.3	53.0	50.1	52.9	45.9	Tennessee
82.2	184.6	86.1	76.5	68.1	53.7	Texas
73.4	146.8	62.9	73.7	54.5	86.9	Virginia
104.5	2087.2	110.7	104.7	−1.5	96.3	West Virginia

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1988* (1989) (Washington, D.C.: National Science Foundation).

TABLE 59

Federal Support for Research and Development to Colleges and Universities Receiving the Largest Amounts

National Rank 1987-88	Federal Obligations 1987-88 (000s)	Percent Increase 1980 to 1988
Total to All Institutions	**$7,717,052**	**85.5**
Total to Top 100 Institutions	**6,592,666**	**87.8**
Total to Top 10 Institutions	**1,875,860**	**74.9**
1 Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)*	431,593	
2 Stanford University (California)	211,092	
3 Massachusetts Institute of Technology	187,558	
4 University of Washington	181,393	
5 University of California—Los Angeles	154,547	
6 University of Michigan	148,446	
7 University of California—San Francisco	147,553	
8 University of California—San Diego	139,149	
9 Columbia University (New York)	139,108	
10 Yale University (Connecticut)	135,421	
Total to All SREB Institutions	**2,103,842**	**100.6**
Total to SREB Institutions Ranked 11-100	**1,276,031**	**105.6**
23 Duke University (North Carolina)	92,763	
24 University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	85,266	
26 University of Texas at Austin	84,400	
34 Baylor College of Medicine (Texas)	63,117	
38 University of Alabama at Birmingham	59,933	
39 Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	58,389	
40 University of Miami (Florida)	58,241	
42 University of Florida	55,748	
44 University of Maryland, College Park	54,072	
46 Georgia Institute of Technology	53,865	
50 Emory University (Georgia)	50,889	
51 University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas	46,477	
52 University of Virginia	46,045	
55 Texas A&M University	43,216	
60 Louisiana State University	38,882	
64 University of Georgia	37,190	
71 Virginia Commonwealth University	32,413	
74 North Carolina State University at Raleigh	31,743	
76 University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional School	31,322	
79 University of Texas System Cancer Center	28,408	
80 University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio	28,017	
82 Wake Forest University (North Carolina)	27,572	
83 University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston	27,547	
84 Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	27,265	
87 Florida State University	24,845	
89 University of Kentucky	24,401	
94 Mississippi State University	22,184	
95 University of Texas Medical Branch—Galveston	22,154	
100 University of Tennessee at Knoxville	19,667	

*Data for Johns Hopkins University include funds obligated by the Department of Defense to the Applied Physics Laboratory, considered a university-administered federally funded research and development center until 1977-78.

SOURCES: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1986* (1987) and *Fiscal Year 1988* (1989) (Washington, D.C.: National Science Foundation).

TABLE 60

Library Collections, Expenditures, and Staff
Large Colleges and Universities

	Volumes Held		Total Expenditures		Professional Staff (FTE)	
	1988-89	Percent Increase 1980-81 to 1988-89	1988-89	Percent Increase 1980-81 to 1988-89	1988-89	Percent Change 1980-81 to 1988-89
United States Median (106 libraries)	2,157,032	19.6	$10,275,385	96.4	72	20.0
Median of SREB States (26 libraries)	1,836,913	18.0	8,436,595	79.3	62	8.8
SREB Median as a Percent of U.S. Median	85.2		82.1		86.1	
University of Texas at Austin	6,066,136	29.0	17,925,133	44.8	147	12.2
Duke University (North Carolina)	3,757,814	25.0	13,758,604	108.9	93	5.7
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	3,635,509	33.5	15,245,467	75.9	116	7.4
University of Virginia	3,091,445	29.3	15,257,838	107.6	97	19.8
University of Georgia	2,788,311	35.2	11,668,634	103.7	80	33.3
Johns Hopkins University (Maryland)	2,784,642	18.7	14,217,404	172.7	92	53.3
University of Florida	2,782,279	24.7	14,385,607	83.3	107	35.4
Louisiana State University	2,408,565	27.8	8,002,404	41.5	60	7.1
University of South Carolina	2,367,144	25.0	8,531,967	91.1	61	5.2
University of Oklahoma	2,261,724	21.7	6,617,399	52.2	47	−9.6
University of Kentucky	2,118,822	16.6	7,892,099	60.5	69	−1.4
University of Maryland—College Park	1,993,077	35.4	12,115,457	81.1	90	8.4
Texas A&M University	1,840,334	35.5	9,811,822	133.3	69	43.8
University of Tennessee at Knoxville	1,833,491	31.7	8,093,394	86.9	61	19.6
Emory University (Georgia)	1,820,956	11.0	10,741,274	144.4	63	26.0
Vanderbilt University (Tennessee)	1,810,919	25.0	9,827,362	131.8	85	66.7
University of Alabama	1,772,934	51.4	6,137,694	106.9	54	25.6
Florida State University	1,764,116	28.7	7,468,986	54.4	57	0.0
Tulane University (Louisiana)	1,759,026	25.7	6,950,382	97.0	51	27.5
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State U.	1,673,005	30.1	8,051,309	56.9	59	3.5
University of Miami (Florida)	1,656,659	20.1	9,095,200	98.9	74	57.4
Georgia Institute of Technology	1,611,773	—	4,525,114	—	44	—
University of Houston (Texas)	1,598,010	26.8	6,355,605	48.7	48	−11.1
Oklahoma State University	1,524,543	19.3	6,806,752	160.1	51	34.2
Rice University (Texas)	1,403,820	31.0	5,744,939	86.3	46	35.3
North Carolina State University	1,263,969	—	8,341,223	—	43	—

A "—" indicates that these institutions became members of Association of Research Libraries between 1980-81 and 1988-89.

SOURCES: Association of Research Libraries, *ARL Statistics, 1980-81* (1981) and *1988-89* (1989) (Washington, DC: Association of Research Libraries).

Tuition and Fees *(Table 62 and Graph)*

At the end of the 1980s, tuition and fees for undergraduate students attending public doctoral universities in their home state in the SREB region averaged about $1,600; the national average was about $1,800.

In six SREB states (Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia) tuition and fee charges are above the national figure.

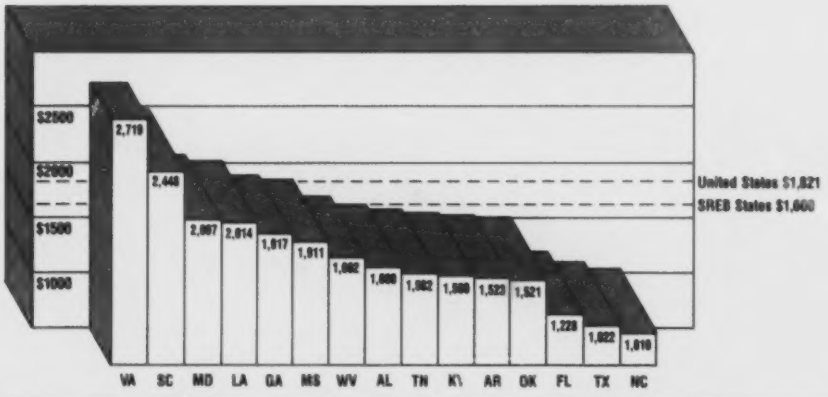
Annual tuition increases at the end of the 1980s in the SREB region averaged 8 percent compared to a national rate of 7 percent. Only four SREB states (Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, and Mississippi) had tuition increases below the national rate.

State Scholarships and Grants *(Table 61)*

At the end of the 1980s, over $465 million annually in state scholarships and grants were available to students in the SREB states. Since the middle of the decade, state student aid has grown over 132 percent, more than twice the national rate of increase.

Many state scholarships and grants are awarded on the basis of student need, but the proportion based on need is much higher nationally (83 percent) than in the SREB region (51 percent).

Annual Tuition and Fees
Full-Time, In-State, Undergraduate Students
Selected Doctoral Universities*
1989-90



*Doctoral I universities in all states except Mississippi where data represent Doctoral II. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.
SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics data tape of institutional characteristics, 1989-90.

In the SREB region from the mid- to late 1980s, the amount of need-based aid for students increased at a much lower rate than non-need-based aid.

Federal Pell Grants *(Tables 63-64)*

More than $1.5 billion annually in federal Pell Grant need-based student aid was awarded to over one million students in the SREB states in the late 1980s.

Almost 60 percent of the Pell Grant funds in the SREB region went to students attending public colleges and universities. Those attending private (non-profit) colleges and universities received 13 percent and those attending proprietary (for-profit) institutions received 27 percent of these funds. From the mid- to late 1980s, the percent increase was much higher in proprietary institutions than in either public or private non-profit colleges and universities.

Since the mid-1980s, total Pell Grant funds rose 87 percent in the SREB region and 100 percent nationally.

Federal Campus-Based Student Aid *(Tables 65-66)*

Over $325 million annually went to students in the SREB states in the late 1980s through federally funded campus-based student aid programs.

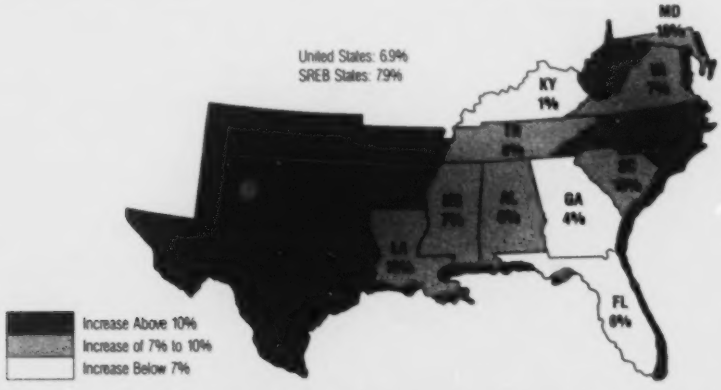
Fewer students receive aid through the federal campus-based programs than in the mid-1980s.

Guaranteed Student Loans *(Tables 67-68)*

In the late 1980s, over $2 billion annually was loaned to students in the SREB region. The national total was nearly $13 billion a year.

The amount loaned through the Stafford Loan program, the largest of the three guaranteed student loan programs, grew 27 percent in the SREB region from the mid- to late 1980s. The number of students receiving Stafford Loans grew 18 percent. Nationally, the increases were over one and one-half times greater.

Tuition and Fees
Percent Increase 1988-89 to 1989-90



*Doctoral I universities in all states except Mississippi where data represent Doctoral II. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.
SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange; SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics data tape of institutional characteristics, 1989-90.

TABLE 61

State Scholarship and Grant Funds

	Need-Based				Total	
	Dollars 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Percent of Total State Grants & Scholarships		Dollars 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90
			1984-85	1989-90		
United States	$1,895,366	52.3	88.7	82.5	$2,296,940	63.7
SREB States	236,844	82.3	64.8	50.9	465,485	132.1
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	12.5				20.3	
Alabama	5,358	67.2	32.8	41.8	12,829	31.3
Arkansas	3,905	3.0	95.0	78.2	4,996	25.2
Florida	22,768	40.0	53.2	38.9	58,538	91.6
Georgia	6,463	41.5	29.4	28.5	22,710	46.4
Kentucky	13,858	55.8	100.0	91.4	15,157	70.5
Louisiana	2,006	3.9	58.8	63.7	3,151	–4.0
Maryland	15,492	99.6	84.1	72.1	21,502	133.1
Mississippi	1,518	17.0	49.4	58.0	2,618	–0.3
North Carolina	26,529	79.4	44.9	52.7	50,302	52.7
Oklahoma	30,407	163.4	99.2	92.8	32,777	181.7
South Carolina	18,191	32.5	98.0	92.0	19,772	41.2
Tennessee	20,165	145.7	98.6	98.4	20,490	146.2
Texas	53,529	116.8	100.0	33.5	159,746	547.0
Virginia	10,284	135.1	26.9	36.2	28,373	74.3
West Virginia	6,372	31.4	54.9	50.9	12,527	41.7

SOURCES: Kenneth R. Reeher and Jerry S. Davis, *17th Annual Survey Report, 1985-86 Academic Year* (1984), and *21st Annual Survey Report, 1989-90 Academic Year* (1990) (Harrisburg, PA: National Association of State Scholarship and Grant Programs).

TABLE 62

Annual Tuition and Required Fees
Full-Time Undergraduate Students
Public Institutions
1989-90

	Type of Institution*							
	Doctoral						Master's	
	I		II		III		I	
	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State
Median of U.S.	$1,821	$5,277	$1,783	$4,959	$1,760	$4,654	$1,451	$3,996
Median of SREB States	1,591	4,506	1,655	4,327	1,658	4,040	1,209	3,556
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	87.4	85.4	92.8	87.3	94.2	86.8	83.3	89.0
Alabama	1,600	4,344	1,823	3,473	1,836	3,089	1,224	2,018
Arkansas	1,523	3,760	—	—	—	—	1,230	2,650
Florida	1,228	3,987	1,320	4,079	1,261	4,020	1,194	3,953
Georgia	1,917	5,085	1,821	5,591	—	—	—	—
Kentucky	1,560	4,320	1,488	4,248	—	—	1,170	3,290
Louisiana	2,014	5,214	—	—	1,760	3,241	—	—
Maryland	2,097	5,754	—	—	2,002	5,479	2,014	3,554
Mississippi	—	—	1,911	3,093	1,665	2,847	—	—
North Carolina	1,010	5,512	1,269	5,771	978	5,350	1,004	5,376
Oklahoma	1,521	4,478	—	—	—	—	1,187	3,067
South Carolina	2,448	5,548	2,364	6,326	1,650	3,350	—	—
Tennessee	1,582	4,534	1,452	4,406	1,285	4,239	—	—
Texas	1,022	4,142	964	4,084	940	4,060	960	4,080
Virginia	2,719	6,397	2,547	6,042	2,292	5,076	2,834	5,426
West Virginia	1,692	4,222	—	—	—	—	1,488	3,558

A "—" in the table indicates that there is no institution of that particular type in the state.

"NA" indicates that data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories.

TABLE 62 (cont.)

Type of Institution*								
Master's				Two-Year				
II		Baccalaureate		I		II		
In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	In-State	Out-of-State	
$1,499	$3,975	$1,373	$3,559	$856	$2,411	$936	$1,830	Median of U.S.
1,235	3,508	1,238	3,559	690	1,837	413	960	Median of SREB States
82.4	88.3	90.2	100.0	80.6	76.2	44.1	52.5	SREB States as a Percent of U.S
1,235	1,875	1,080	2,160	600	1,050	600	1,050	Alabama
1,220	2,420	1,345	3,178	624	1,250	450	450	Arkansas
1,216	3,975	—	—	638	1,315	NA	NA	Florida
1,431	3,813	1,266	3,648	948	2,658	455	743	Georgia
1,180	3,300	—	—	600	1,800	176	960	Kentucky
1,499	3,074	—	—	770	1,837	240	480	Louisiana
1,966	3,508	2,500	4,100	1,092	3,338	—	—	Maryland
1,740	2,371	—	—	690	1,600	—	—	Mississippi
910	5,282	902	4,744	270	2,520	—	—	North Carolina
1,203	3,083	1,210	3,090	864	2,342	1,092	3,882	Oklahoma
2,110	4,118	1,725	3,715	675	1,143	—	—	South Carolina
1,376	4,328	—	—	778	3,208	270	NA	Tennessee
965	4,085	969	4,089	496	1,270	375	2,535	Texas
2,304	4,950	1,870	3,469	798	3,960	—	—	Virginia
1,232	3,082	1,190	2,980	752	2,341	NA	NA	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange; SREB analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics data tape of institutional characteristics, 1989-90.

TABLE 63

Federal Pell Grant Allocations

	Public		Private		Proprietary		Total	
	Amount 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Amount 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Amount 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Amount 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	$2,723,782	59.4	$936,872	34.0	$1,165,851	83.9	$4,826,505	100.4
SREB States	913,416	81.7	203,908	35.8	408,694	147.6	1,526,018	86.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	33.5		21.8		35.1		31.6	
Alabama	64,071	64.9	11,439	4.9	24,849	171.7	100,359	70.4
Arkansas	38,192	85.8	6,539	49.2	15,859	94.3	60,589	83.1
Florida	94,293	81.4	28,621	33.3	67,442	115.5	190,355	81.7
Georgia	44,485	72.4	15,918	33.1	23,751	117.2	84,153	72.8
Kentucky	49,161	67.9	13,013	42.0	16,121	3.4	78,295	44.9
Louisiana	80,153	111.3	9,182	73.0	40,598	227.4	129,933	133.5
Maryland	33,166	16.0	4,246	9.9	11,062	103.6	48,474	27.9
Mississippi	58,183	62.1	7,356	45.3	8,757	277.9	74,296	71.7
North Carolina	51,581	43.0	18,750	19.2	12,316	105.5	82,647	43.0
Oklahoma	59,978	141.9	9,180	58.1	17,274	272.3	86,433	145.2
South Carolina	33,543	53.2	11,433	21.3	10,445	63.8	55,421	47.1
Tennessee	50,260	59.6	21,181	27.1	29,007	102.3	100,447	60.7
Texas	181,315	148.8	28,641	61.2	107,201	382.4	317,157	181.0
Virginia	49,864	56.2	13,355	45.0	16,672	55.5	79,892	54.1
West Virginia	25,171	71.9	5,055	44.8	7,340	33.9	37,566	59.1

NOTE: Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U. S. Department of Education, "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1984-85" (1985) and "1989-90" (1990).

TABLE 64

Federal Pell Grant Recipients

	Public		Private		Proprietary		Total	
	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90	Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1989-90
United States	1,936,488	5.5	586,326	−2.0	739,563	28.0	3,262,377	8.3
SREB States	657,761	15.9	129,953	8.6	253,989	73.1	1,041,713	24.9
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	34.0		22.2		34.3		31.9	
Alabama	47,889	−1.9	6,957	−15.6	13,996	83.6	68,842	6.4
Arkansas	25,684	20.1	4,037	15.8	9,025	36.3	38,746	23.0
Florida	69,044	7.8	17,532	−1.8	41,980	57.8	128,556	18.5
Georgia	31,797	6.0	10,142	1.6	14,581	47.3	56,520	13.3
Kentucky	34,703	−4.9	8,223	14.5	11,367	−13.5	54,303	−4.5
Louisiana	51,051	25.3	5,780	37.7	23,758	110.3	80,589	43.3
Maryland	24,301	−19.3	2,903	−6.6	8,158	59.7	35,362	−7.7
Mississippi	38,946	8.1	4,391	19.4	5,126	156.0	48,463	16.2
North Carolina	39,106	0.6	12,305	−0.2	7,940	37.4	59,351	4.2
Oklahoma	41,745	54.7	5,831	27.6	9,992	118.7	57,568	59.4
South Carolina	24,481	0.0	7,168	−2.3	7,105	16.2	38,754	2.1
Tennessee	35,728	4.5	13,600	3.6	16,424	33.6	65,752	10.3
Texas	139,991	57.0	18,618	31.8	67,893	226.8	226,502	82.5
Virginia	35,466	11.9	9,179	22.8	11,819	16.7	56,464	14.6
West Virginia	17,829	22.5	3,287	10.4	4,825	0.9	25,941	16.2

NOTE: Pell Grants were known as Basic Educational Opportunity Grants (BEOG) until 1980.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, "Institutional Agreement and Authorization Report, Summary Statistics, 1984-85" (1985) and "1989-90" (1990).

TABLE 65

Federal Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Program Allocations

	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Federal Funds 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Change** 1985-86 to 1989-90	Federal Funds 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1989-90	Federal Funds 1989-90 (000s)	Percent Increase 1985-86 to 1989-90
United States	$606,002	2.6	$179,433	−6.3	$433,664	5.4
SREB States**	167,820	0.0	46,790	−9.7	111,298	6.4
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	27.7		26.1		25.7	
Alabama	11,691	−0.4	2,355	−15.7	6,704	3.5
Arkansas	NA	NA	1,472	−7.1	2,911	7.2
Florida	18,099	. 3.0	4,571	−14.2	12,913	10.8
Georgia	12,147	−3.4	2,612	−17.7	6,972	6.4
Kentucky	9,310	−2.7	2,430	−8.5	4,454	1.7
Louisiana	11,307	−0.8	2,918	−7.0	5,517	12.0
Maryland	9,130	0.4	2,754	−4.1	6,790	5.6
Mississippi	9,633	0.5	2,329	9.7	5,627	10.9
North Carolina	14,821	−0.9	4,264	−2.7	10,106	3.4
Oklahoma	7,382	3.6	2,682	−7.4	4,773	7.8
South Carolina	8,445	−2.9	1,489	−24.3	5,126	5.2
Tennessee	10,775	−2.7	2,945	−14.3	7,211	4.9
Texas	33,017	1.1	9,035	−9.0	21,011	6.3
Virginia	12,061	2.4	3,423	−9.8	8,044	5.4
West Virginia	NA	NA	1,510	−12.6	3,139	4.3

"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Previously known as "National Direct Student Loans."

** Percent change for the SREB region was calculated excluding states with missing data in 1989-90.

NOTE: Totals may not equal the sum of the columns due to rounding.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, *Notification to Members of Congress, Campus-Based Programs, 1986* (1986) and *1991* (1990).

TABLE 66

Estimated Number of Students Awarded Federal Support Through Campus-Based Student Financial Aid Programs

	College Work Study Program		Perkins Loans*		Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	
	Federal Funds Number 1989-90	Percent Change** 1985-86 to 1989-90	Federal Funds Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1989-90	Federal Funds Number 1989-90	Percent Change 1985-86 to 1989-90
United States	856,687	−1.8	934,791	19.7	656,159	−0.3
SREB States**	219,386	−10.8	211,440	9.2	152,668	−8.6
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	25.6		22.6		23.3	
Alabama	15,290	−11.9	9,741	−12.5	9,195	−11.9
Arkansas	NA	NA	6,683	11.7	3,995	−8.2
Florida	23,662	−8.7	23,107	28.0	17,717	−3.0
Georgia	15,877	−14.1	12,845	−9.8	9,559	−7.6
Kentucky	12,171	−14.0	13,861	13.3	6,108	−13.2
Louisiana	14,779	−11.9	12,331	−1.3	7,569	−4.0
Maryland	11,937	−11.2	11,951	53.6	9,313	−9.3
Mississippi	12,593	−11.2	9,064	15.3	7,720	−5.3
North Carolina	19,377	−12.5	21,529	10.3	13,859	−12.0
Oklahoma	9,650	−8.5	12,445	7.7	6,546	−8.3
South Carolina	11,039	−14.3	7,439	−10.0	7,033	−7.6
Tennessee	14,088	−14.0	16,202	3.3	9,895	−10.5
Texas	43,160	−10.6	27,555	4.8	28,816	−8.9
Virginia	15,763	−9.6	18,284	15.0	11,037	−10.0
West Virginia	NA	NA	8,403	28.4	4,306	−11.3

"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Previously known as "National Direct Student Loans."

** Percent change for the SREB region was calculated excluding states with missing data in 1989-90.

NOTE: Totals may not equal the sum of the columns due to rounding.

SOURCES: Office of Postsecondary Education, U.S. Department of Education, *Notification to Members of Congress, Campus-Based Programs, 1986* (1986) and *1991* (1990).

TABLE 67

Guaranteed Student Loan Programs*
Amount of Loans

	Stafford Loans		Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS)	
	Amount 1988-89 (000s)	Percent Change** 1985-86 to 1988-89	Amount 1988-89 (000s)	Percent Increase** 1985-86 to 1988-89	Amount 1988-89 (000s)	Percent Increase** 1985-86 to 1988-89
United States	$9,593,064	46.9	$746,359	200.9	$2,124,801	682
SREB States	1,715,568	26.5	136,559	236.8	323,323	1,074
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	17.9		18.3		15.2	
Alabama	61,568	−8.5	3,579	148.6	3,157	1,145
Arkansas	60,925	91.6	5,538	629.6	6,292	1,389
Florida	171,908	−34.1	8,521	101.4	22,286	203
Georgia	66,724	15.3	8,124	190.2	5,541	433
Kentucky	69,891	29.6	4,381	721.9	6,342	1,378
Louisiana	58,998	−2.5	2,317	380.1	4,779	671
Maryland	103,813	−9.0	10,523	85.6	22,325	806
Mississippi	62,493	32.5	6,876	519.5	6,645	723
North Carolina	60,002	12.1	7,401	145.3	6,602	557
Oklahoma	94,245	72.4	11,057	1,562.9	21,344	2,870
South Carolina	52,021	71.6	5,335	182.6	—	—
Tennessee	103,946	39.9	10,468	270.7	12,655	429
Texas	613,962	82.2	37,909	284.2	178,874	2,833
Virginia	135,072	69.4	14,532	220.7	26,481	1,536
West Virginia†	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

A "—" indicates not applicable.

*Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans—PLUS and SLS continue to exist as separate programs. The programs use private loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders, but also by other lenders including state agencies and schools. These loans are guaranteed by the individual state or private nonprofit guarantee agencies and reinsured by the federal government. Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1986: (1) all Stafford loan applicants were required to show need—formerly only those with adjusted gross family incomes of $30,000 a year or higher were subject to needs analysis; (2) eligibility for the PLUS program was confined exclusively to parent borrowers of dependent students; and (3) a new program, SLS, which allows independent students to participate, was established.

** Percent change for the SREB region was calculated excluding states with missing data in 1988-89.

† The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of Stafford Loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. HEAF is a multi-state guarantor of student loan programs. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

SOURCES: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *1986 Guaranty Agency Survey* (1988) (New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation); Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Guaranteed Student Loan Programs Annual and Cumulative Commitments," unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 68

Guaranteed Student Loan Programs* Number of Loans

	Stafford Loans		Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS)		Supplemental Loans to Students (SLS)	
	Number 1988-89	Percent Change** 1985-86 to 1988-89	Number 1988-89	Percent Increase** 1985-86 to 1988-89	Number 1988-89	Percent Increase** 1985-86 to 1988-89
United States	3,681,801	32.8	238,602	153.2	793,265	669
SREB States*	688,267	17.9	43,350	182.4	125,985	1,050
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	18.7		18.2		15.9	
Alabama	24,179	−19.8	1,067	94.7	1,091	874
Arkansas	25,328	59.1	1,835	569.7	2,601	1,403
Florida	63,890	−38.5	2,654	75.2	7,742	194
Georgia	26,316	0.3	2,472	136.3	1,969	370
Kentucky	30,979	19.9	1,501	561.2	2,440	1,327
Louisiana	24,020	−13.7	823	340.1	1,982	525
Maryland	37,801	−19.5	3,381	60.0	9,993	969
Mississippi	26,004	15.2	2,146	417.1	2,610	718
North Carolina	24,628	−5.9	2,303	99.9	2,595	539
Oklahoma	41,401	45.5	3,756	1,378.7	8,361	2,130
South Carolina	23,998	95.9	1,550	121.4	—	—
Tennessee	42,008	32.3	3,286	206.0	4,403	366
Texas	244,614	73.3	12,090	210.7	70,521	2,642
Virginia	53,101	56.1	4,486	168.0	9,677	1,513
West Virginia†	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

A "—" indicates not applicable.

*Effective July 1, 1988, Guaranteed Student Loans were renamed Stafford Loans—PLUS and SLS continue to exist as separate programs. The programs use private loan capital supplied primarily by commercial lenders, but also by other lenders including state agencies and schools. These loans are guaranteed by the individual state or private nonprofit guarantee agencies and reinsured by the federal government. Under the Higher Education Amendments of 1986: (1) all Stafford loan applicants were required to show need – formerly only those with adjusted gross family incomes of $30,000 a year or higher were subject to needs analysis; (2) eligibility for the PLUS program was confined exclusively to parent borrowers of dependent students; and (3) a new program, SLS, which allows independent students to participate, was established.

** Percent change for the SREB region was calculated excluding states with missing data in 1988-89.

† The Higher Education Assistance Foundation (HEAF) became the designated guarantor of Stafford loans for West Virginia in 1987-88. HEAF is a multi state guarantor of student loan programs. Data are not available for individual states served by this guarantor.

SOURCES: National Council of Higher Education Loan Programs, Inc., *1986 Guaranty Agency Survey* (1988) (New York: New York Higher Education Services Corporation); Office of Student Financial Assistance, U.S. Department of Education, "Guaranteed Student Loan Programs Annual and Cumulative Commitments," unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 69

Federal Financial Aid Programs in the Health Professions

	Scholarship Program for First-Time Students with Exceptional Financial Need			National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program*
	Funds		Number of Recipients 1988-89	Amount 1988-89
	Amount 1988-89	Percent Change 1984-85 to 1988-89		
United States	$6,633,853	21.8	371	$2,897,082
SREB States	1,741,120	21.8	117	320,167
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	26.2		31.5	
Alabama	115,113	49.5	9	0
Arkansas	24,048	10.3	2	0
Florida	231,913	68.3	13	0
Georgia	146,133	55.8	9	123,125
Kentucky	90,074	13.7	7	0
Louisiana	92,998	–20.5	6	73,664
Maryland	84,748	74.4	4	0
Mississippi	48,595	–22.6	4	14,339
North Carolina	86,524	–28.0	7	0
Oklahoma	91,066	–22.7	7	0
South Carolina	90,286	68.9	7	0
Tennessee	170,813	26.8	10	66,744
Texas	253,996	46.3	18	42,295
Virginia	132,267	7.0	8	0
West Virginia	82,546	20.2	6	0

*The National Health Service Corps Scholarship Program is being phased out. Amounts listed for the SREB states represent only tuition and fees; the amount listed for the U.S. includes stipends and other costs.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Health Professions, *Notification to Members of Congress of Academic Year Allotments to Schools Participating in the Scholarship Program for First Year Students of Exceptional Financial Need 1984 85* (1985) and *1990 91* (1990) (Rockville, MD: U.S. Bureau of Health Professions); U.S. Bureau of Health Care Delivery and Assistance, unpublished data (1990)

Salaries, Inflation, and Median Family Income *(Graphs)*

Faculty salaries rose faster than inflation (the Consumer Price Index) in the 1980s. The opposite was true for the 1970s. The net result is that when inflation is taken into account, faculty pay in 1990 was just below where it was in 1970.

Median family income did catch up with the inflation of the 1970s and 1980s. As a percent of median family income, faculty salaries are at a lower level than in the early 1970s.

SREB Compared to National Averages *(Tables 70-74)*

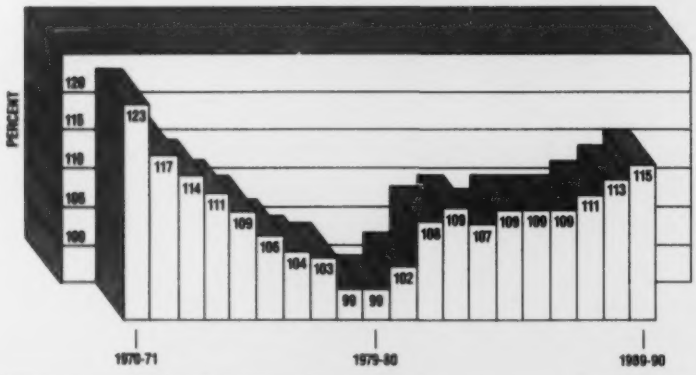
When the 1980s began, faculty at four-year colleges and universities in the SREB states were earning 93 percent of the national average salary; in 1990, the $39,949 regional average was 94 percent of the national figure.

Even though faculty salaries in the SREB states grew faster (92 percent) in the 1980s than the national average (89 percent), the dollar gap between the SREB average and the national average actually increased from about $1,600 to approximately $2,600. While the national rate of increase was lower, the larger base salary offset the higher regional rate of increase on a smaller base salary.

Salaries by Teaching Field *(Table 75)*

The faculty salary gap has grown between the higher paying teaching fields and the lower paying fields.

Faculty Salaries in SREB States as a Percent of U.S. Median Family Income



SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1971-72 to 1989-90; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data (1990).

Salaries by Faculty Rank *(Tables 71-74)*

In the SREB states, the average salaries of senior faculty (professors and associate professors) fall further short of the national averages than do salaries of faculty in the junior ranks of assistant professor and instructor.

Salaries by Type of Institution *(Tables 71-74)*

At the close of the 1980s, the average salaries of full-time instructional faculty in the SREB region:

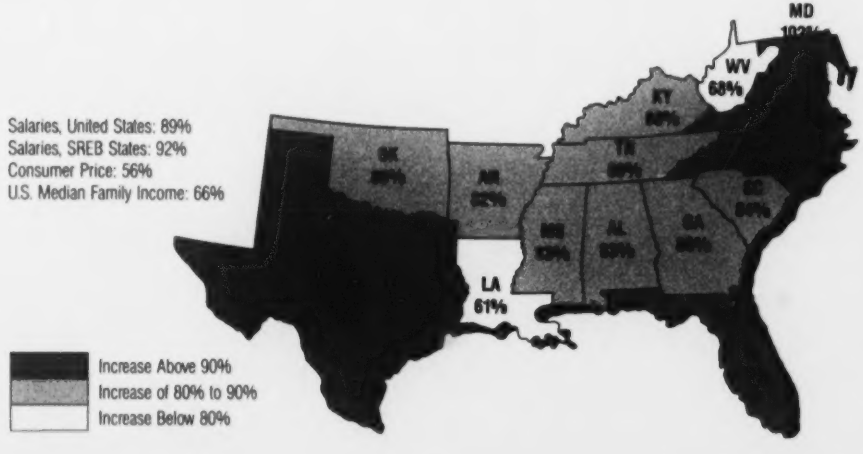
...were almost $42,500 in *universities granting doctoral degrees.* The national average was $2,000 higher. Three SREB states (Georgia, Maryland, and Virginia) were above the national average. Fringe benefits were about 23 percent of salary.

...were just over $35,000 in *universities and colleges granting the master's degree as the highest degree offered.* The national average was over $4,000 higher. Two SREB states (Maryland and Virginia) were above the national average. Fringe benefits were 24 percent of salary nationwide, and 23 percent in the SREB states.

...were approximately $32,500 in *universities and colleges granting the bachelor's degree as the highest degree offered.* The national average was over $1,600 higher. Six SREB states (Alabama, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia) were above the national average. Nationally, fringe benefits were 24 percent of salary; regionally, they were 22 percent.

...were close to $31,600 in *comprehensive two-year colleges.* The national average was about $2,900 higher. Only Maryland among the SREB states was above the national average. Fringe benefits were 24 percent of salary nationwide and 23 percent in the SREB states.

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty
Percent Increases 1979-80 to 1989-90
Public Four-Year Colleges and Universities



SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange 1979-80 to 1989-90; U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data (1990); American Association of University Professors, unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 70

Average Salaries and Salary Rankings
Full-Time Instructional Faculty
Public Four-Year Institutions

	1979-80		1989-90		Percent Increase
	Salary	Rank	Salary	Rank	
United States	$22,459		$42,518		89.3
SREB States	20,810		39,949		92.0
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	92.7		94.0		
Alabama	19,737	11	36,040	11	82.6
Arkansas	18,797	15	34,150	13	81.7
Florida	21,638	2	44,050	3	103.6
Georgia	21,463	5	40,447	6	88.4
Kentucky	20,632	8	37,077	9	79.7
Louisiana	20,527	10	33,015	14	60.8
Maryland	21,927	1	44,384	2	102.4
Mississippi	19,098	14	35,008	12	83.3
North Carolina	21,490	4	41,295	5	92.2
Oklahoma	19,441	12	36,224	10	86.3
South Carolina	21,054	6	38,688	8	83.8
Tennessee	20,574	9	38,935	7	89.2
Texas	20,955	7	41,756	4	99.3
Virginia	21,567	3	46,941	1	117.7
West Virginia	19,328	13	32,389	15	67.6

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange, 1979-80 and 1989-90.

TABLE 71

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Doctoral Universities*

	1989-90				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks
United States	$56,422	$41,655	$34,923	$24,299	$44,502
SREB States	54,381	40,524	34,366	24,760	42,495
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	96.4	97.3	98.4	101.9	95.5
Alabama	50,282	37,859	32,364	23,486	38,565
Arkansas	48,193	36,818	31,854	22,522	38,847
Florida	55,620	42,172	37,849	28,755	44,468
Georgia	56,442	40,521	35,475	29,562	44,721
Kentucky	50,325	37,617	32,526	26,948	41,181
Louisiana	44,644	34,918	30,418	21,843	34,327
Maryland	63,803	44,906	38,049	27,262	46,929
Mississippi	45,360	36,201	31,390	22,956	36,311
North Carolina	59,339	42,646	35,655	28,998	43,725
Oklahoma	46,872	37,773	31,676	18,193	38,615
South Carolina	53,500	39,349	33,684	23,583	41,210
Tennessee	49,778	38,621	32,142	23,504	39,428
Texas	55,596	40,159	34,052	24,263	44,082
Virginia	64,278	46,326	38,213	28,087	49,501
West Virginia	44,913	36,037	29,943	23,573	37,043

"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories. This analysis includes 70 public doctoral universities in the SREB region and a total of 175 nationally.

TABLE 71 (cont.)

All Ranks Average						
Percent Increase		Ranking			Fringe Benefits	
1979-80 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1989-90	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1989-90	
					22.6%	United States
49.8	33.2				22.6	SREB States
45.1	28.7	14	10	12	22.6	Alabama
40.4	28.1	9	9	10	19.5	Arkansas
51.2	32.6	7	2	4	25.2	Florida
50.1	27.2	2	1	3	27.0	Georgia
43.3	28.9	5	8	8	20.0	Kentucky
33.6	20.0	10	14	15	21.5	Louisiana
49.8	41.2	6	3	2	24.5	Maryland
39.0	27.5	15	15	14	18.9	Mississippi
39.1	31.6	1	4	6	18.9	North Carolina
40.2	29.0	11	11	11	23.4	Oklahoma
43.5	27.2	4	7	7	18.7	South Carolina
40.2	33.1	12	12	9	27.1	Tennessee
50.3	35.5	8	6	5	NA	Texas
41.6	51.6	3	5	1	22.7	Virginia
38.9	27.5	13	13	13	17.9	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90; American Association of University Professors (AAUP) unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 72

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Master's Universities and Colleges*

	1989-90				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks
United States	$48,816	$38,970	$32,069	$25,137	$39,391
SREB States	43,222	36,678	30,829	24,393	35,167
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	88.5	94.1	96.1	97.0	89.3
Alabama	39,064	32,430	28,161	23,613	31,366
Arkansas	41,893	34,896	29,216	22,554	32,520
Florida	45,932	36,054	32,121	26,591	37,415
Georgia	42,131	35,539	30,226	24,430	35,114
Kentucky	40,364	34,175	28,744	22,940	33,580
Louisiana	36,789	31,864	24,306	22,294	30,043
Maryland	52,484	43,530	36,166	29,127	41,067
Mississippi	33,138	30,107	24,843	20,336	26,420
North Carolina	47,257	39,839	33,955	27,966	38,364
Oklahoma	41,176	37,016	32,743	26,709	34,253
South Carolina	44,264	37,077	29,509	22,701	35,467
Tennessee	42,435	35,071	29,712	22,058	36,242
Texas	43,950	37,057	31,206	24,675	35,443
Virginia	48,527	41,154	34,587	27,383	40,173
West Virginia	37,191	31,820	25,121	18,429	30,582

"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories. This analysis includes 102 public master's universities and colleges in the SREB region and a total of 255 nationally.

TABLE 72 (cont.)

All Ranks Average						
Percent Increase		Ranking			Fringe Benefits	
1979-80 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1989-90	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1989-90	
					24.4%	United States
43.0	29.2				23.3	SREB States
42.7	21.0	12	12	12	21.7	Alabama
47.3	22.1	13	9	11	21.6	Arkansas
40.9	32.8	2	3	4	25.0	Florida
42.5	30.1	8	6	8	30.9	Georgia
38.0	26.5	5	11	10	22.7	Kentucky
41.5	12.5	9	8	14	20.4	Louisiana
35.0	40.1	1	2	1	25.4	Maryland
33.5	15.9	14	14	15	22.4	Mississippi
48.2	30.8	3	1	3	20.7	North Carolina
NA	NA	NA	NA	9	21.3	Oklahoma
41.0	28.3	4	5	6	20.3	South Carolina
41.6	34.5	7	7	5	25.4	Tennessee
50.7	25.9	11	4	7	NA	Texas
42.0	51.0	10	10	2	24.8	Virginia
32.5	20.9	6	13	12	23.4	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90; American Association of University Professors (AAUP) unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 73

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Baccalaureate Universities*

	1989-90				
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	All Ranks
United States	$42,670	$35,530	$29,700	$24,800	$34,160
SREB States	40,588	34,215	28,817	23,513	32,527
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	95.1	96.3	97.0	94.8	95.2
Alabama	40,771	35,960	29,672	24,028	34,597
Arkansas	36,522	32,424	28,129	22,885	29,903
Florida	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia	43,544	34,265	30,789	28,662	34,221
Kentucky	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	—
Maryland	49,010	39,942	30,729	23,747	38,169
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	—
North Carolina	44,687	39,113	32,782	27,604	36,628
Oklahoma	39,112	34,313	30,447	27,574	32,298
South Carolina	41,459	35,190	29,566	23,064	32,978
Tennessee	—	—	—	—	—
Texas	54,023	36,403	30,460	NA	36,967
Virginia	45,488	38,852	33,929	27,850	38,616
West Virginia	35,588	29,608	23,974	20,430	28,119

A "—" in the table indicates that there is no insitution of that particular type in the state.

"NA" indicates data were not available.

* Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories. This analysis includes 25 public baccalaureate universities or colleges in the SREB region and a total of 74 nationally.

TABLE 73 (cont.)

All Ranks Average				
Percent Increase 1984-85 to 1989-90	Ranking		Fringe Benefits 1989-90	
	1984-85	1989-90		
			23.6%	United States
29.6			22.0	SREB States
20.0	1	5	17.6	Alabama
26.0	9	9	19.8	Arkansas
—	—	—	—	Florida
22.8	3	6	30.0	Georgia
—	—	—	—	Kentucky
—	—	—	—	Louisiana
43.4	5	2	24.4	Maryland
—	—	—	—	Mississippi
32.7	4	4	21.5	North Carolina
NA	NA	8	19.3	Oklahoma
36.4	8	7	19.6	South Carolina
—	—	—	—	Tennessee
28.8	2	3	NA	Texas
53.3	7	1	26.0	Virginia
21.0	10	10	23.9	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB-State Data Exchange 1984-85 and 1989-90; American Association of University Professors (AAUP) unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 74

Average Salaries of Full-Time Instructional Faculty Public Comprehensive Two-Year Colleges*

	1989-90					
	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Single Rank**	All Ranks
United States	$43,780	$36,800	$31,160	$26,110	$34,380	$34,510
SREB States	40,832	34,193	29,753	26,142	30,696	31,566
SREB States as a Percent of U.S	93.3	92.9	95.5	100.1	89.3	91.5
Alabama	—	—	—	—	30,529	30,529
Arkansas	—	—	—	—	26,173	26,173
Florida	38,875	34,908	30,188	28,795	—	33,593
Georgia	38,800	33,560	29,109	24,579	—	31,374
Kentucky	34,874	27,976	23,367	22,151	—	26,583
Louisiana	33,684	29,516	25,732	20,807	—	26,764
Maryland	46,499	38,460	31,542	26,248	—	38,310
Mississippi	—	—	—	—	26,692	26,692
North Carolina	—	—	—	—	NA	NA
Oklahoma	—	—	—	—	29,308	29,308
South Carolina	38,309	32,500	28,440	25,724	—	26,724
Tennessee	37,205	31,373	28,267	23,697	—	29,038
Texas	—	—	—	—	32,215	32,215
Virginia	41,172	36,425	31,870	27,483	—	34,338
West Virginia	31,685	27,319	21,575	16,831	—	25,061

A "—" in the table indicates that there is no institution of that particular type in the state.

"NA" indicates data were not available.

*Institutional type is determined by highest level of degree offered and degrees conferred. See SREB Definitions of Institutional Categories. This analysis includes 321 public comprehensive two-year colleges in the SREB region and a total of 894 nationally.

**In several states two-year college systems classify all instructional faculty in a single rank.

TABLE 74 (cont.)

All Ranks Average						
Percent Increase		Ranking			Fringe Benefits	
1979-80 to 1984-85	1984-85 to 1989-90	1979-80	1984-85	1989-90	1989-90	
					23.9%	United States
43.4	30.4				23.3	SREB States
46.5	20.5	4	4	6	20.0	Alabama
34.1	27.1	10	11	13	24.5	Arkansas
46.3	29.6	3	3	3	NA	Florida
40.5	33.8	5	7	5	29.1	Georgia
42.9	29.6	15	12	12	21.1	Kentucky
51.1	9.7	7	5	10	21.8	Louisiana
34.8	33.3	1	2	1	29.0	Maryland
31.4	37.5	13	15	9	21.9	Mississippi
35.0	NA	14	14	NA	NA	North Carolina
49.9	21.8	8	6	7	22.5	Oklahoma
40.4	28.1	12	10	11	19.6	South Carolina
44.0	26.6	9	9	8	22.4	Tennessee
58.6	11.7	2	1	4	NA	Texas
42.7	47.3	6	8	2	25.9	Virginia
34.4	23.4	11	13	14	25.0	West Virginia

SOURCES: SREB State Data Exchange 1979-80, 1984-85, 1989-90; American Association of University Professors (AAUP) unpublished data (1990).

TABLE 75

Average Faculty Salaries
Land-Grant Universities
Selected Disciplines

	1989-90			Percent Increase			
				United States		Selected SREB States*	
	United States	Selected SREB States*	SREB as a Percent of U.S.	1982-83 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1989-90	1982-83 to 1985-86	1985-86 to 1989-90
Law	$70,309	$67,781	96.4	34.5	26.5	32.4	24.5
Engineering	55,533	52,725	94.9	35.4	28.4	32.7	26.1
Business and Management	54,763	53,827	98.3	35.5	31.0	37.0	28.4
Computer and Information Sciences	52,211	50,816	97.3	36.0	28.6	34.2	31.5
Physical Sciences	50,501	47,773	94.6	32.6	23.1	27.9	24.5
Life Sciences	47,544	47,341	99.6	31.3	26.0	34.0	26.1
Mathematics	47,194	43,998	93.2	32.8	25.4	29.9	27.9
All Disciplines	46,817	45,787	97.8	32.6	25.6	32.7	25.6
Psychology	46,331	42,940	92.7	30.9	25.5	28.1	23.0
Social Sciences	45,584	43,523	95.5	31.5	24.1	26.5	26.3
Agriculture and Natural Resources	42,965	42,864	99.8	28.7	20.4	27.3	21.9
Education	40,679	39,769	97.8	26.7	24.4	26.6	22.7
Foreign Languages	39,478	37,281	94.4	30.6	21.9	27.3	22.1
Letters	39,958	36,925	92.4	30.8	19.0	27.4	21.4
Home Economics	37,922	37,492	98.9	29.6	21.8	25.2	21.3
Visual and Performing Arts	38,522	35,343	91.7	27.7	23.6	23.9	23.8

* Data are for land-grant universities in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. Salary information for Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Maryland is not reported in the same group with these states in Oklahoma State University's compilation.

SOURCES: Office of Institutional Research, *Faculty Salary Survey by Discipline 1989-90* (1990), *1988-89* (1989), and *1985-86* (1986) (Stillwater, OK: Oklahoma State University)

SREB DEFINITIONS OF INSTITUTIONAL CATEGORIES*

The purpose of this set of institutional categories is not to create a hierarchy of institutions or to rank institutions based on prestige. Rather, the categories group institutions based on factors believed to be the most relevant to determining resource requirements. Differences in numbers of degrees, types of degrees, breadth of program offerings in which degrees are granted, and concentration of degrees are the factors upon which this classification of institutions is based. Institutions are assigned to categories based on the most recent available annual data on degrees and other awards conferred.

Doctoral I Institutions awarding at least 100 doctoral degrees which are distributed among at least 10 Classification of Instructional Programs (CIP) categories (2-digit classification) with no more than 50 percent of the degrees in any one category.

Doctoral II Institutions awarding at least 30 doctoral degrees, which are distributed among at least five CIP categories (2-digit classification).

Doctoral III Institutions awarding at least one doctoral degree.

Master's I Institutions awarding at least 100 master's, education specialist, or post-master's certificates and degrees distributed among at least 10 CIP categories (2-digit classification), excluding post-baccalaureate certificates.

Master's II Institutions awarding at least one master's, education specialist, or post-master's certificate or degree, excluding post-baccalaureate certificates.

Baccalaureate Institutions that award the baccalaureate degree as the highest degree.

Two-Year I Institutions awarding associate degrees and offering college transfer courses; some certificates and diplomas may also be awarded.

Two-Year II Institutions awarding vocational-technical certificates and diplomas, some vocational-technical associate degrees may also be awarded.

Specialized Special purpose institutions with specialized degree programs, which may include medical or health science centers and, in some instances, stand-alone law schools, fine arts schools, or engineering schools, etc.

*Used in SREB State Profiles and Tables 12, 51, 62, and 71-74.

This list includes the state agency or agencies responsible for the statewide governance or coordination of collegiate institutions, including those responsible for two-year college systems and two-year vocational-technical systems where this function is a separate or shared responsibility.

Alabama

Henry J. Hector, Executive Director
Commission on Higher Education
One Court Square, Suite 221
Montgomery, Alabama 36197-0001
(205) 269-2700

Fred J. Gainous, Chancellor
State Department of Postsecondary Education
4505 Executive Park Drive
Montgomery, Alabama 36116-1601
(205) 244-7900

Arkansas

Diane S. Gilleland, Director
Department of Higher Education
1220 W. Third Street
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201-1904
(501) 371-1441

Raymond Morrison, Director
Division of Vocational and Technical Education
Education Building, West
Little Rock, Arkansas 72201
(501) 682-4475

Florida

Charles B. Reed, Chancellor
Board of Regents
State University System
325 West Gaines Street, Suite 1514
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1950
(904) 488-4234

Clark Maxwell, Jr., Executive Director
State Board of Community Colleges
Division of Community Colleges
Florida Department of Education
1314 Florida Education Center
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
(904) 488-1721

William B. Proctor, Executive Director
Postsecondary Education Planning Commission
Florida Education Center
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-0400
(904) 488-7894

Betty Castor, Commissioner*
State Department of Education
Plaza Level, Room 8
The Capitol
Tallahassee, Florida 32399
(904) 487-1785

Georgia

H. Dean Propst, Chancellor
Board of Regents of the University System
244 Washington Street, S.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30334
(404) 656-2200

Kenneth Breeden, Commissioner
Department of Technical and Adult Education
Suite 660, South Tower
One CNN Center
Atlanta, Georgia 30335
(404) 656-6714

Kentucky
Gary S. Cox, Executive Director
Council on Higher Education
1050 U.S. 127 South, Suite 101
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601-4395
(502) 564-3553

John H. Brock, Superintendent of Public Instruction*
Department of Education
Capitol Plaza Tower
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601
(502) 564-4770

Louisiana
Sammie W. Cosper, Commissioner
Board of Regents
150 Riverside Mall, Suite 129
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70801-1389
(504) 342-4253

Wilmer S. Cody, Superintendent*
Department of Education
P.O. Box 94064
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70804-9064
(504) 342-3602

Maryland
Shalia R. Aery, Secretary
Higher Education Commission
16 Francis Street
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 974-2971

Jean E. Hunter, Executive Director
State Board for Community Colleges
Georgetown Plaza, Suite 210
914 Bay Ridge Road
Annapolis, Maryland 21403
(301) 974-2881

Mississippi
W. Ray Cleere, Commissioner
Board of Trustees of State Institutions of Higher Learning
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211-6453
(601) 982-6611

Olon E. Ray, Executive Director
State Board for Community and Junior Colleges
3825 Ridgewood Road
Jackson, Mississippi 39211-6453
(601) 982-6518

North Carolina
C.D. Spangler, Jr., President
University of North Carolina
General Administration
P.O. Box 2668
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514
(919) 962-6981

Robert W. Scott, President
State Board of Community Colleges
200 W. Jones Street
Raleigh, North Carolina 27603-1337
(919) 733-7051

Oklahoma
Hans Brisch, Chancellor
State Regents for Higher Education
500 Education Building
State Capitol Complex
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73105-4503
(405) 524-9100

South Carolina
Fred R. Sheheen, Commissioner
Commission on Higher Education
1333 Main Street, Suite 300
Columbia, South Carolina 29201
(803) 253-6260

James R. Morris, Jr., Executive Director
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
111 Executive Center Drive
Columbia, South Carolina 29210
(803) 758-6919

Tennessee
Arliss L. Roaden, Executive Director
Higher Education Commission
Suite 1900, Parkway Towers
404 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville, Tennessee 37219-5380
(615) 741-3605

Otis Floyd, Chancellor
State University and Community College System
1415 Murfreesboro Road
Nashville, Tennessee 37217
(615) 366-4400

Texas
Kenneth H. Ashworth, Commissioner
Higher Education Coordinating Board
P.O. Box 12788, Capitol Station
Austin, Texas 78711-1278
(512) 483-6170

Virginia
Gordon K. Davies, Director
State Council of Higher Education
James Monroe Building
101 North Fourteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-2600

David R. Pierce, Chancellor
Community College System
James Monroe Building
101 North Fourteenth Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219
(804) 225-2118

West Virginia
Charles W. Manning, Chancellor
University of West Virginia System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 348-2736

Paul Marion, Chancellor
College of West Virginia System
1018 Kanawha Boulevard East, Suite 700
Charleston, West Virginia 25301
(304) 348-2737

*These individuals are heads of agencies with responsibility for postsecondary vocational-technical institutions as well as for elementary and secondary education.

— A —

Appropriations, state operational (*see* Funds: State)
As percent of current funds revenues...87
As percent of state taxes...85
As percent of unrestricted revenues...6, 80-81
Baccalaureate institutions...6, 83
Doctoral institutions...6, 82
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